

THE TIMES

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12 1983

20p

TOMORROW

Thatcher... As the Tories rally round at Blackpool, Fiona MacCarthy reviews Penny Junor's new biography of Margaret Thatcher.



... and Co Economic policy, employment, defence: the Tory timetable at the conference

Turning in The Times Profile: Radio 3

Turning out Stuart Jones and David Miller report on England's crucial European Championship match against Hungary in Budapest

Looking back 1984 and all that: a new look at Orwell's chilling words

Monetary growth on target

Monetary growth is back on target after the Government's main measure of money supply fell for the first time in four years.

Stock exchange backs reform

Members of the Stock Exchange voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution which will allow lay members to sit on the Council of the Stock Exchange for the first time.

Howe happy

EEC ministers in Athens were able to agree only that reforms needed further detailed study by experts.

There's a rumour about bringing STONING back... LAW ORDER cartoon

New Jaguar

Jaguar unveiled its first open-topped sports car since the E-type went out of production.

Airbus order

British Caledonian is the first airline to order the European Airbus A320.

China joins

China has been admitted to membership of the International Atomic Agency, which operates safeguards and inspections on civil nuclear reactors.

Carson banned

Willie Carson, the former champion jockey, was suspended for 12 days by the Jockey Club for careless riding at Beverley last month.

Table with 2 columns: News, Features. Rows include Home News, Law Reports, Press Bonds, Property, Arts, Sale Room, Science, TV & Radio, Theatre, Weather.

Police killers will serve at least 20 years - Brittan

Minimum 20-year sentences are to be imposed on certain killers under proposals announced by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Blackpool

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, presented the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool yesterday with measures that will ensure that about five hundred hard-core killers and violent offenders will spend extended terms in prison.

But, in a highly delicate political operation, delivered before a notoriously hardline audience, Mr Brittan managed to temper his toughness with more than a touch of mercy for non-violent offenders.

It was a measure of the Home Secretary's skill that by last night he had won the endorsement of right-wing Tory backbenchers and of Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, the Labour chairman of the all-party Parliamentary Penal Affairs Group.

Mr Brittan failed to win a standing ovation, but the applause was adequate vindication of his balancing act.

Union steps up fight against Telecom

Further disruptive action affecting government and business communications will be taken by the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) this week as part of their fight against the privatization of British Telecom (BT).

Leaders of the union were last night called to a meeting with Sir George Jefferson, chairman of BT to discuss deteriorating industrial relations.

By yesterday between 2,000 and 2,500 members of the union were in dispute with BT. Around 1,600 have been involved in action in international telephone exchanges.

The rest have been taking action against Mercury, the private communications network.

Details of the new disruptive action were being kept secret by the executive of POEU, but international satellite links and select operations are known to be prime targets.

British Telecom reported yesterday that international telephone exchanges were back to normal with the help of senior management. But the union contended that there was widespread disruption affecting the Middle and Far East and Africa.

The 1600 engineers in international exchanges were sent home at the end of last week after working to rule since the previous Monday.

The rest of the trade unionists in dispute work mainly in the three London inland exchanges. Some of these have been sent home for refusing to connect the BT network to Mercury.

Packing up troubles in a Marine's kitbag

Many Royal Marines on a Nato exercise in Turkey are carrying up to £150 worth of their own equipment because they say their standard issue kit is unsatisfactory.

Several complained of a combat boot first issued last year, which they claim falls apart after a few months.



Mr Brittan announcing his measures at Blackpool (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Miss Keays 'nearly the Bermondsey candidate'

By Richard Dowden

Miss Sara Keays, Mr Cecil Parkinson's former secretary who is expecting his child in January, narrowly missed becoming the Conservative parliamentary candidate in last February's by-election in Southwark, Bermondsey, after the local party executive was persuaded to reopen the selection process.

Miss Keays had lost the nomination by a vote to Mr Peter Davis. A week after that selection conference, Mr Robert Mottish, the Labour MP, resigned, and forced a by-election. Mr Davis decided that business commitments prevented him from fighting the by-election and resigned.

Some members of the local party executive, some sources say a majority, wanted Miss Keays to assume the candidature. However, at a meeting of the nine members of the executive on November 2, attended by the party agent, Miss Rose Freeman, and an official from a Conservative Central Office, it was decided to go through a full selection process.

A short list was drawn up with three names: Mr John Maples, Mr Tony Patterson and Mr Robert Hughes. Mr Hughes, the eventual candidate, had been asked to put his name forward by Mr Ian MacLeod, the area party chairman.

Miss Keays had lost the nomination by a vote to Mr Peter Davis. A week after that selection conference, Mr Robert Mottish, the Labour MP, resigned, and forced a by-election. Mr Davis decided that business commitments prevented him from fighting the by-election and resigned.

Mr Walker said the Conservatives must "shun the pursuit of narrow sectional interests" and never embrace extremist policies or those who espoused them.

He spoke of the areas where there were still two nations not one - the major cities, where the poor and jobless festered in the inner city, while the affluent moved to the suburbs; on the factory floor "where we have gone from rule by shop steward in the sixties and seventies to rule by management diktat in the recession of the eighties; between North and South; and between black and white where those with black or brown skins had less chance of a job, more of a slum, and sometimes, no chance of good education.

Mr Walker echoed Mr Francis Pym's weekend speech when he said that government and employers must see that the swift advance of technology created a fuller life.

"We must show that we can lead Britain into the future, without forsaking the best of the past, and that we can ease the pain of transition for those who are hurt by change.

Police kill Korean in Burma

Rangoon (Reuters) - Burmese police claimed to have killed one Korean terrorist, captured another and to be seeking a third, after the bomb blast here in which 20 people died.

A government announcement last night gave no details of the Koreans, and did not say whether they came from North or South Korea.

The captured Korean was seriously wounded when a grenade he tried to throw at his pursuers exploded at Pazundaung Creek in eastern Rangoon on Monday night.

Martin jailed for 25 years

David Martin, who spent nearly three months on the run after wounding a policeman, was jailed for 25 years yesterday.

At the Central Criminal Court Mr Justice Kilner-Brown told him: "Those who carry loaded guns in order to shoot their way out of impending arrest or with that intention must expect very severe sentences indeed and that is what you are going to get."

The jury of seven men and five women, after 11 hours of deliberation, had found Martin guilty on four charges and acquitted him on the remaining 10.

The judge gave him a 15-year sentence for causing grievous bodily harm to police constable Nicholas Carr with intent to resist arrest on August 5 last year; and 10 years for having two firearms with intent to resist arrest on September 15, 1982.

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Ulster yard seeks 'lost' £4m contract

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Harland & Wolff of Belfast shipbuilders are likely to make a bid today to take over the £4m share of a Ministry of Defence order for the Falkland Islands which Sunderland Shipbuilders, the Weirside subsidiary of British Shipbuilders has surrendered because of a three-week unofficial strike.

Only last week H & W announced that they had a separate share of the project to build a floating harbour for Port Stanley. The entire "flexiport" is due for delivery in only 14 weeks.

Yesterday, Harland & Wolff chairman Mr John Parker said: "We have already been asked whether we could take on Sunderland Shipbuilders' share. Clearly, it is something we will have to decide within 24 hours. My main concern is whether we could complete it within 14 weeks without prejudicing work on the part of the project we already have."

"Public memories are short and if we missed the delivery date people would not recall that it was because Sunderland Shipbuilders had a strike, it would simply be noted as Harland & Wolff falling down", said Mr Parker.

He said he was to spend the afternoon seeing whether a local Northern Ireland consortium could be put together.

Jobs at the Pallion yard in Sunderland are certain to be lost when the strike ends. Mr Eric Welsh, the managing director of the company, said yesterday.

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The captured Korean was seriously wounded when a grenade he tried to throw at his pursuers exploded at Pazundaung Creek in eastern Rangoon on Monday night.

The alarm had been raised by local residents, who reported seeing a man swimming down the creek.

A second incident occurred when villages in Thakutpin, six miles north-west of Rangoon, informed police about two suspicious-looking foreigners. The two men were arrested but one of them managed to throw a grenade which wounded three policemen. Police shot and killed him, but the other Korean escaped.

Photograph, page 5 Leading article, page 15

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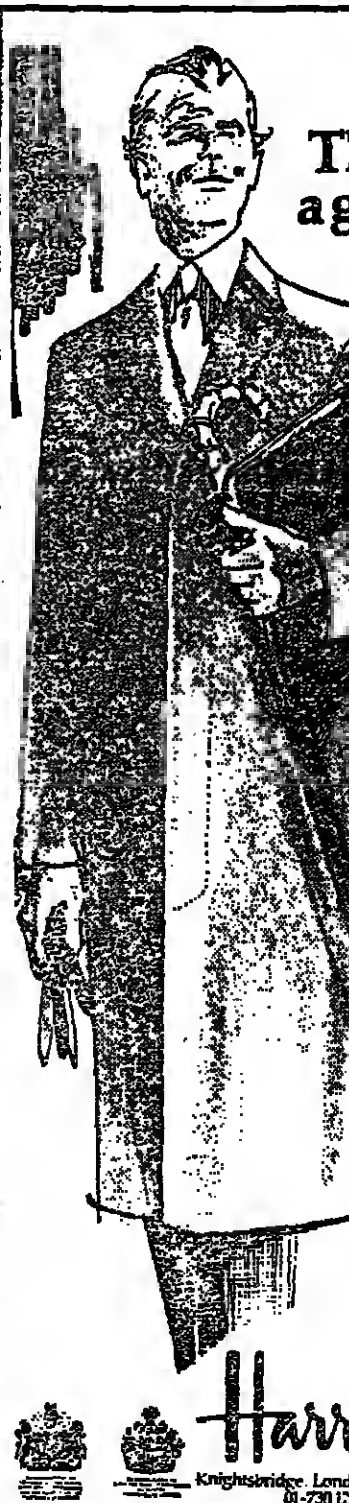
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# Social workers vote to step up action in pay and hours battle

Delegates representing 25,000 residential social workers yesterday voted to extend their industrial action which has disrupted the lives of many hundreds of children in local authority care throughout Britain.

At a conference called by the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) in London, the 250 representatives voted overwhelmingly that, if a meeting with the local authority employers next Monday did not produce a satisfactory pay offer, they would give union branches the authority to call selective strikes, work strictly to office hours, resist the employment of temporary staff, ban the movement of children to other homes, and refuse to sleep overnight in the homes where they are employed.

For the past four weeks the social workers, who staff council homes for children, old people and the mentally handicapped, have been operating an overtime ban and a ban on new admissions in support of a long-standing claim for a shorter working week and extra payments for shift and weekend working.

The local authority employers' joint body said yesterday that it deeply regretted the decision, which would increase

the risk of harm to those in care least able to look after themselves. Yesterday's union decision was preempted by a 24-hour strike by all 270 residential social workers from 23 local authority homes in Sheffield.

In the London Borough of Lambeth, one of the most seriously affected by the dispute because of the heavy demand on social services and the high number of unfilled vacancies, local union officials have admitted that children have on several occasions been left in their homes over weekends with no adult supervision, and only the telephone number of a senior social worker to call in an emergency.

Mr Hugh Williams, spokesman for the Lambeth branch of NALGO, said that "on three or four occasions" children aged 13 and upwards had been left unattended for weekends, under the nominal supervision of a resident of the home, aged 19.

It had first happened at the council's home at West Norwood, but had been repeated at other homes which both the union and Lambeth Council declined to name. "We are very unhappy about this, but it is up to the council to provide supervision," Mr Williams said.

Lambeth has closed 11 children's homes for the duration of the dispute, and has

placed about 120 children with foster parents, or in privately-run charitable homes, sometimes in the country away from London.

Mr Michael Blick, chairman of NALGO's local government committee, said yesterday that if there was an escalation after next Monday's talks, it would be entirely the employers' responsibility. The union, he said, had tried to minimize the effect on those who lived in council homes, while maximizing the cost and inconvenience to the council.

Some local authorities, notably Strathclyde and Staffordshire, have been trying to hire large numbers of temporary staff to help to run their homes during the dispute. Lambeth's policy has been not to hire any outside workers, but to find the children alternative accommodation where possible.

So far the dispute has had no noticeable effect on the borough's homes for the elderly and the mentally handicapped, because fewer of the relevant social worker grades are employed in them. However, some mentally handicapped children in Lambeth have been moved from children's homes.

Some local union officials have been surprised at the hard line taken by the left-wing council in Lambeth.



High stakes: James Mallett, aged 14, from Gloucester the youngest winner of Britain's Monopoly finals, meeting Mr Gerald Marks commercial councillor at the US Embassy in London, before heading for the World Monopoly Championships in Miami.

# BCal order boosts airbus prospects

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Caledonian Airways, the country's largest private airline, has become the launch customer for the European Airbus A320, the planned 150-seat jet, whose future is still dependent on big investments by the governments of Britain and West Germany.

Sir Adam Thomson, the airline's chairman, confirmed yesterday that it had placed a £150m order for seven A320s, three for delivery in the spring of 1988 and the remainder in 1989, with an option to buy a further three.

The decision comes after a recent announcement by British Airways that it preferred to lease existing Boeing aircraft to replace its fleet of many Trident 1s rather than commit itself to firm orders for the A320 or any other contender in the potential market for 150-seat aircraft that is expected to develop by the end of the decade.

While it waits for the A320s, BCal is to spend about £500,000 on each of its 14 BAC 1-11 jets so that they conform to new noise legislation, are fitted with "blind landing" capability, and are equipped with new seats and galleys.

The order has given the A320 a boost at a time when the depressed world aerospace industry was regarding 150-seat projects with scepticism. It will also spur the British Government into making a decision on whether to provide up to £400m of launch aid to British Aerospace, which manufactures the wings for the Airbus Industrie consortium (AI).

BA has a 20 per cent stake in Airbus Industrie with the French and West German industries each holding 37.9 per cent. Air France and the domestic carrier Air Inter have ordered 35 A320s with options to buy 35 more, but until now, British and West German carriers have held back.

BCal has already ordered three A310 wide-bodied Airbuses while British Airways has stuck to American aircraft. Sir Adam Thomson said yesterday: "By joining our colours to the Airbus, we are confident that BCal will become the catalyst to bring the very latest European aircraft manufacturing venture into successful reality."

The initial A320s for BCal will be powered by General Electric's CFM 56-4 engines but, significantly, the airline said it had not ruled out the possibility of equipping future planes with the proposed IAE2500 engine being developed by a five-nation consortium in which Britain's Rolls-Royce is a partner.

The advanced, fuel-efficient engine is also awaiting launch aid decisions which could cost the British government another £400m.

# 'MI6 holiday' plot thickens

By Richard Evans and Richard Ford

A hoax holiday competition involving a middle-aged Dublin couple, Britain's security services and Irish terrorists turned into an Irish "who-dunnit" mystery last night.

Was it MI6 which set up Mr and Mrs Tony Hayde as the contest winners in order to extract information on Irish terrorist groups while the couple enjoyed their "prize" under the Torremolinos sun?

Or was it a deep-laid plot by the enemy to discredit British intelligence?

From yesterday's revelations, it was possible to choose either conclusion.

Certainly, the allegations against MI6 gained strength when it was learnt that letters sent out in connexion with the "free holiday prize" ostensibly from a holiday company called Casuro in fact bore the telephone number listed in Internal Post Office records as belonging to No 60 Yaukhill Bridge Road, London, the London "station" of MI6. And the address on the letters was merely that of a mailbox company service, on the other side of London.

[Yesterday a call to that telephone number, 222 7443 was greeted by an answering machine]

One of the letters went to a reputable Dublin firm, Melia

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LONDON EC1V 0DX  
Tel: 01-222 7443

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26 ST JAMES'S DRIVE  
MILKINGTON  
DUBLIN 2

The letterhead of the mysterious "holiday company".

Travel, booking a week's holiday for two at the Melia Costa Del Sol hotel in Spain. The other letter went to Mr and Mrs Hayde announcing they had won the week in Torremolinos as third prize in the - bogus - contest. The couple, who live in Walkinstown, Dublin, are founder members of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, political wing of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Melia Travel has confirmed not only that it received the holiday booking from "Casuro" - signed by "Frank Monte, marketing manager" - but also a banker's draft for IRE100. Melia confirmed the booking in writing to Casuro's London address and on September 2 this year received final payment of IRE462, along with instructions that the tickets should be sent to the Haydes.

Mr and Mrs Hayde say that after arriving in Torremolinos they went out for dinner with the holiday courier and other "prize winners", all of whom they were involved with British intelligence.

The couple, who admit to having met Dominic McGlinchey, allegedly INLA chief of staff and Ireland's most wanted man, say they were offered immediate cash and the promise of a further £10,000 in return for information.

Mr Hayde, aged 45, and his wife, Margaret, aged 41, declined, saying they knew nothing about terrorists. They immediately checked out of their holiday hotel.

Mr Matthew Corcoran, manager of Melia in Dublin, said that with hindsight the paperwork from Casuro looked a little strange. Another member of the firm said it was odd that Casuro had made no request for the 10 per cent discount due to travel agents.

# Miners move closer to overtime ban

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national overtime ban may be mounted in the mining industry over the issue of pit closures, although there are signs that the National Union of Mineworkers will accept the coal board's "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

All branches of the union in the traditionally-moderate Lancashire coalfield have voted to support an overtime ban, the miners' customary way of starting a strike, and the militant coalfields such as Yorkshire, south Wales and Scotland are expected to follow.

A final decision on whether to engage in limited industrial action over the coal board's programme of accelerated pit closures will be taken at a special delegates' conference in London on October 21. Mr Sid Vincent, secretary of the Lancashire miners, said last night: "I think it will happen, because the board are just riding roughshod over us."

The union's executive meets in Sheffield tomorrow to determine its next move in the battle over pit closures, which the union seems powerless to prevent at present. In the past year, the board has shut, merged or is in the process of closing 23 pits and coking plants with the loss of 11,028 jobs.

There is less likelihood of a dispute over pay, however. The Lancashire area council of the union has recommended to branches that the men accept the board's offer of increases ranging from 4.90 to 6.80 a week. Lancashire is considered a reliable barometer of opinion in the coalfields and acceptance of the offer there suggests that it will go through nationally.

# Prior pledge on Maze escape

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday after meeting the Northern Ireland Assembly's security committee that he would resign if the inquiry into the Maze prison breakout revealed that government policies were responsible for the escape.

But he denied during a two-hour meeting with committee members that government cutbacks were responsible for the mass escape by Provisional IRA prisoners and pledged to make public as many of the findings

From Richard Ford, Belfast

of Sir James Hennessy's inquiry as possible. His meeting seems to have halted, for the time being, demands for his resignation and that of Mr Nicholas Scott, under secretary of state with responsibility for prisons, with Democratic Unionist Party assembly member, Mr Gregory Campbell, saying that they were now prepared to wait until the completion of the inquiry.

Mr Prior told the committee that expenditure on Ulster prisons this year had increased from £55.8m to £61.3m and that the number of staff in the cellular part of the complex had risen from 986 in 1982 to 1,046 this year.

A team of 10 led by Sir James is investigating the escape but Mr Prior told the committee that it would be complex and time-consuming and it would be some time before the report was completed.

He promised a further meeting with the committee, but said afterwards that there was no indication so far that there had been any lapse of policy for which he should resign.

# Birds show diminishing returns

Collectors of English watercolours demonstrated forcefully that they knew what they wanted at Christie's yesterday, bidding wildly beyond expectations for some items and leaving others alone. Decorative watercolours of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were the top runners.

A private collector paid £10,800 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) for an Archibald Thorburn watercolour of "A woodcock in the snow" dated 1924. It is an excellent example of the bird illustrator's work and makes a nice picture too, with the woodcock nesting in the snowy grass under a holly tree.

Christie's, however, had expected a covey of birds to fetch more than one bird. Thorburn's "The morning call" dated 1911, depicting a group of grouse waking up in the mountain heather, sold for £8,100 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) to Richard Green, the London dealer.

Albert Goodwin, Helen Allingham and Myles Birker Foster were the other favourites with Goodwin's "Westminster from a house top" of 1915 selling for £10,260 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and Allingham's "Near Haslemere" for £5,480 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500).

These pictures all came from private sources and had not been seen on the market before.

At Phillips a fine late seventeenth century enamel and gold cased watch sold for £29,700 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to a private collector. It is signed by Jean Pierre Huad who worked with his brother for the court of Brandenburg.

Sotheby's printed book sale made £43,860. Quaritch, the book dealer, paid £1,155 (estimate £250 to £300) for a series of 26 bookseller's catalogues issued by Payne and Foss between 1799 and 1840.

# Kinnock ultimatum over health service debate

The Prime Minister has rejected Mr Neil Kinnock's first request, as Leader of the Opposition, for an early Commons debate on the health service.

Yesterday Mr Kinnock sent a strongly-worded request to Mrs Thatcher to reconsider her decision. He added that if the Prime Minister would not give way, the Opposition would use one of its days to hold a debate.

Recording his disappointment at Mrs Thatcher's response, Mr Kinnock wrote to 10 Downing Street yesterday: "On paper it appears that your Government has a credible record in health service matters and yet you will not give government time to presenting that record."

Mr Kinnock quotes recent press reports of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, feeling obliged to address a meeting of Conservative MPs on the matter and adds: "But it seems that he would not, without the prompting of the Labour Opposition and the facility offered by an opposition day, be fulfilling the same obligation to the public."

Last night Mr Kinnock was awaiting a reply from the Prime Minister.

A reproach to Mr Kinnock for hesitating to use opposition time to debate the health service was given last night by Mr Alan Beith, Liberal Chief Whip. He said: "If we had control of opposition time we should certainly use it for that purpose."

By John Winder

Government attempts to exclude political content from courses and projects in the £1,000m "Youth Training Scheme" will be criticized at a meeting today when attempts will be made to scrap the proposed guidelines (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

A meeting of the Youth Training Board, which advises the Manpower Service Commission on the operations of the YTS, will discuss calls from voluntary, educational, and youth organizations and the TUC that to follow the terms of a draft memorandum, published in *The Times* last month, would "severely curtail some courses."

The meeting in Sheffield, which will be chaired by Mr David Young, commission chairman, will also hear that Mr Peter Morrison, Minister at the Department of Employment responsible for youth training, has indicated that he intends to ensure that politics are excluded from the YTS.

The Youth Training Board is likely to call on the minister to revise his proposed guidelines.

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# Deaths despite urgent call over leukaemia

Children and adults with leukaemia are dying, waiting for bone marrow transplants 16 months after a government-backed study recommended urgent steps to improve facilities, doctors said yesterday.

The Black report on bone marrow transplantation, which recommended proper health service funding for four centres in London and the creation of several centres outside London, was sent to Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, in June last year.

But the Department of Health confirmed that its supra-regional specialities advisory group, which is considering the recommendations, is to have its first detailed discussion on the issue on Friday.

The Black inquiry was set up after a public outcry over the fact that 97 children had died waiting for bone marrow transplants at Westminster Hospital, London.

The unit there uses transplantation to treat in-born errors and bone marrow failure as well as leukaemias.

Professor John Hobbs, Professor of Chemical Pathology at the hospital, said: "Since the

Black report the situation has got worse, not better."

Seven more children on the waiting list had died, he said. Another 15 had been taken off it because they had gone past the point where a transplant would work. "They will probably die in the near future as they all have fatal diseases."

The present waiting list was 45, he said, but the hospital had facilities to do only three or four transplants a month, although all the patients had donors available. "If I am realistic at least half these patients will not get a bone marrow transplant and it may be as many as two-thirds of them will just have to go and die."

At the Royal Free Hospital in London a specialist six bed leukaemia unit has remained closed since the hospital was built 10 years ago. The £150,000 a year needed for nursing staff has not been made available.

Dr Ray Powles, consultant physician at the Royal Marsden Hospital, the largest of the four London centres, said his unit has done 56 transplants in the past 12 months and has a waiting list of 35.

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# Why Britain wanted to bar Shamir from Palestine

No. 57 Top Secret.

Your telegram No. 28.

Jewish terrorists at Jibuti.

Yesterday and Zaborovsky are among the most fanatical terrorist leaders and it is considered that imprisonment or detention is the only satisfactory means of preventing them.

Top secret: An Extract from the telegram dated 12th January 1948 urging detention of "Yezernitsky".

By Peter Hennessy

A Foreign Office file describing Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the new Prime Minister of Israel, as a "most fanatical terrorist" who should be prevented from fomenting "outrages" against British troops, is available for inspection at the Public Record Office in Kew, west London. It is preserved in documents on the last days of the British Mandate in Palestine.

Mr Shamir was a leader of Lehi (Fighters for the Freedom of Israel), better known in Britain as the "Stern Gang", a breakaway faction of Irgun, which used terrorist methods against British forces in Palestine.

Mr Shamir, who operated under the cover name "Yezernitsky" (spelt "yester-nitsky" in the Foreign Office papers) was captured disguised as a rabbi in July 1946.

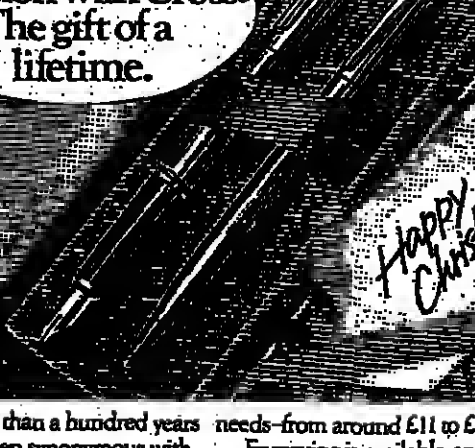
He was exiled to Eritrea where he was imprisoned. But he escaped with a colleague, "Zaborovsky", to French Somaliland.

In January 1948, the British authorities discovered the two men were about to leave for Paris using forged Dominican passports. Diplomatic pressure was applied to the French to keep them in Djibouti.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner in Palestine, his forces dwindling as the end of the Mandate approached, was adamant that "Yezernitsky and Zaborovsky" should be kept out.

On January 12, 1948, he sent a top secret telegram to Mr Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, with copies

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# Contempt for authority led David Martin to 25-year jail sentence

By John Witherow

When David Martin was in prison, one story relates, the guards would regularly find his cell door open in the morning with Martin lying on his bunk, gazing at the ceiling and whistling nonchalantly.

The story illustrates two important influences in Martin's life that led him to notoriety and yesterday's prison sentence of 25 years: a remarkable ability with locks and an overriding contempt for authority.

The first facilitated a life of crime and the second, when coupled with a fascination with guns, turned him from a fleeting period into Britain's most wanted man.

But Martin's sudden elevation to the front pages came not as a result of his shooting of Police Constable Nicholas Carr on his daring escape from Marylebone Magistrates' Court, but because another man, Stephen Waldorf, was mistakenly shot by police instead of him.

It was that shooting, and the impending trial of two policemen, which cast a shadow over the trial of Martin and focused attention on a man who would normally get only a few column inches.

Everyone who knows Martin agrees that he is a strange, complicated personality. The police, used to dealing with "ordinary villains", were perplexed by his self-confessed transgression coupled with an apparently violent nature.

They also found it hard to understand his total disregard for his own safety. One policeman said: "I couldn't relate to him. He's a cold guy, very calculating. He's different; intriguing even."

An acquaintance, asked what pushed Martin into crime, replied: "He's got a grudge against society and he vents it by breaking laws."

That grudge, which came through in his resentment and sarcasm, was stems from Martin's personality and his deep grievance over an eight-year prison sentence he received for forgery and fraud.

According to the acquaintance, his attitude then became: "If they give me that sort of sentence for a trifle, I'll behave like a real criminal."

While he was inside he never accepted the prison regime and in 1974 took part in a mass escape from Brixton but he was recaptured in a taxi in Stratford. He received an extra 12 months and went on to serve a total of nine years, earning no remission.

While in prison he made 10 moves, and spent much of his time in top-security jails including Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight. Prison undoubtedly made a strong impact on Martin and in the opinion of the prosecution, may have made him prepared to use any means, including guns, to prevent his arrest and further confinement.

Before that Martin had drifted into petty crime, gradually getting convicted for more serious offences. The only child of a close family in north London, where his father was a plumber and fitter, Martin was caught stealing petrol and a motor cycle when he was 15.

Two years later he spent three months in a detention centre for punching a policeman during a fight outside a club. At school he passed O levels in physics, metalwork and technical drawing and worked later as a motor mechanic.

In 1969 he was sentenced to 21 months for fraud and handling stolen goods, and in 1973 he was sentenced to eight years. Martin emerged in September, 1981, and within months was again drawn to crime, but this time he started handling guns.

He used his ability with locks to break into several premises and became involved in video piracy. Then a friend suggested, according to Martin, that he take part in a cash snatch from a security van. It was soon after that raid, in which Martin said he did not know his accomplice had guns, that he shot PC Carr during a struggle.

Before the shooting Martin gave the police the name of David Demain, a pseudonym that he often used. In retrospect, as Martin pointed out in the box, it seemed surprising that the police took another six weeks to trace him to his flat in Crawford Place, just off the Edgware Road in west London. He said his driving licence was registered in the name of Demain but apparently overlooked.

When Martin was challenged outside his flat he drew two handguns and was shot in the neck by police. Despite his wound he continued fighting - hoping to be "finished off", he told the court.

Martin's apparent death wish was a constant theme in the trial. He told the jury he had considered jumping in front of a Tube train during the chase before his second arrest and had hidden a knife in his mouth with the intention of cutting his throat.

The prosecution tried to depict him as a highly intelligent and dangerous criminal, but that view was disputed by a friend who said that Martin was never a killer, just someone who liked to convince people he was ruthless.

"He simply doesn't care", he added. "David is resigned to going back to prison." The difference this time, though, is that Martin is reputed to have told his guards that he will not remain locked up for long.



Rich pickings: The first bins of grapes at Waldron Vineyards, Heathfield, East Sussex, showing the rare but sought after noble rot, promise a bumper harvest of fine quality. Mrs Gay Biddlecombe right, a cofounder of the business, says. She is being helped by Miss Debbie Pennington, left. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

# Plan to cut Crown Court delays

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

A "profound change" in the way criminals are handled is to be tried out in six Crown Court centres.

New procedures, being introduced for a six-month experiment starting on November 1, are intended to cut delays by exchanging more information between prosecution and defence.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, launching the pilot project, says: "The scheme should stimulate people to prepare cases as soon after committal as possible, so that the plea may be discovered and the real issues which will concern the jury may be identified."

Lord Justice Watkins, whose working party on the criminal trial produced the proposals, says that in the first eight months of this year, compared with a similar period in 1982, the number of cases committed to the Crown Court increased from 42,890 to 47,168, enough extra work to keep a court occupied for 27 years.

The working party's report says the parties already give the court some information for listing purposes. "We have adapted and expanded the present Crown Court listing information form so as to include a wider range of information."

One form to be filled in by the defendant's solicitor is intended to inform everyone as early as possible whether a case will be fought.

Defence counsel will fill in a second form requiring a commitment to a plea of guilty or not guilty in advance of the trial.

A third form not intended for use in all cases, will be issued on the instruction of the judges at a Crown Court centre and filled in by counsel.

The pilot project will take place at the following Crown Court centres: Central Criminal Court, Acton, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester and Warwick.

# Overcharging lawyer not guilty of fraud

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Mr Glanville Davies, a solicitor who overcharged a client by £131,000 was not guilty of deliberate fraud, a High Court judge said yesterday.

The Welsh solicitor, a former member of the Council of the Law Society, had sent his client, Leslie Parsons, a bill for £198,000. That was later reduced to £67,000 by the High Court costing official.

Now Mr Parsons is asking Mr Justice Vinelott to order that Mr Davies be struck off.

Mr Davies's counsel, Mr Michael Turner, QC, said yesterday that although Mr Davies was not resisting the striking-off move - which he did not consent but accepted as inevitable - his admission related only to negligence over the costs bill.

The judge said that although Mr Davies had admitted that his conduct in submitting the bill amounted to gross and persistent professional misconduct, there was no suggestion that he was guilty of deliberate fraud.

Mr Parsons, aged 69, of Green Trees, Loo Hill, Carmarthen, is also seeking to recover from Mr Davies, a solicitor for 38 years, of Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli, Dyfed, the "substantial" costs of his case against him.

The hearing continues today.

# TV satellite set for weekend debut

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The first satellite available to beam commercial television pictures into Britain and most of western Europe is expected to become fully operational on Saturday.

The European Communication Satellite (ECS1), was launched successfully in June from Kourou, in French Guiana by the Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency. Two of its channels have been allocated to Britain: Satellite Television, which is 65 per cent owned by News International, has one; a customer for the other is being selected.

Three days later - on October 18 - the Ariane rocket, again launched from French Guiana, will carry its first Intelsat satellite. The other recent launches of the satellites in this global communications network have been provided by the American Delta Centaur rocket.

The Intelsat V is to be the latest in a network of satellites, now numbering 17, in apparently static "geostationary" orbits 22,300 miles above the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, carrying over 60 per cent of international telecommunications traffic.

The European satellite (ECS1) will not carry television pictures until the end of the year.

# Mothers 'want more advice on birth'

By Diane Gackert

More than a third of new mothers are dissatisfied with their labour and delivery according to a birth survey.

Fewer than half of the 7,500 women surveyed felt they could ask doctors all the questions they wanted, and one in ten felt she could ask hardly any questions at all, Parents magazine reported yesterday.

The survey welcomed improvements in medical care and consultation. More than 80 per cent of fathers were present at the birth, compared with 72 per cent in 1981, when the magazine conducted its last survey. Most of those who were absent were at home taking care of older children.

But mothers felt a lack of essential advice. "Having a baby in Britain today can be a wonderful or a disappointing experience", the magazine said. "In general, mothers wanted more information, more choice

in what happens to them and to be treated as individuals."

More than 40 per cent said they received no advice about taking medicines, 50 per cent no information on maternity benefits and 40 per cent no advice on alcohol consumption. Younger and first-time mothers were found to be especially in distress, and relied twice as much on books and pamphlets as on the advice of medical staff.

The lack of choice over hospitals, painkillers and delivery methods was a widespread complaint. Fewer than half the women had a choice of hospital, the survey reported.

The survey also revealed variations between regions. For example, ante-natal clinics in Scotland and the South-west had the shortest waiting times, and there was more choice of hospitals in London.

# Firm halves price of video film

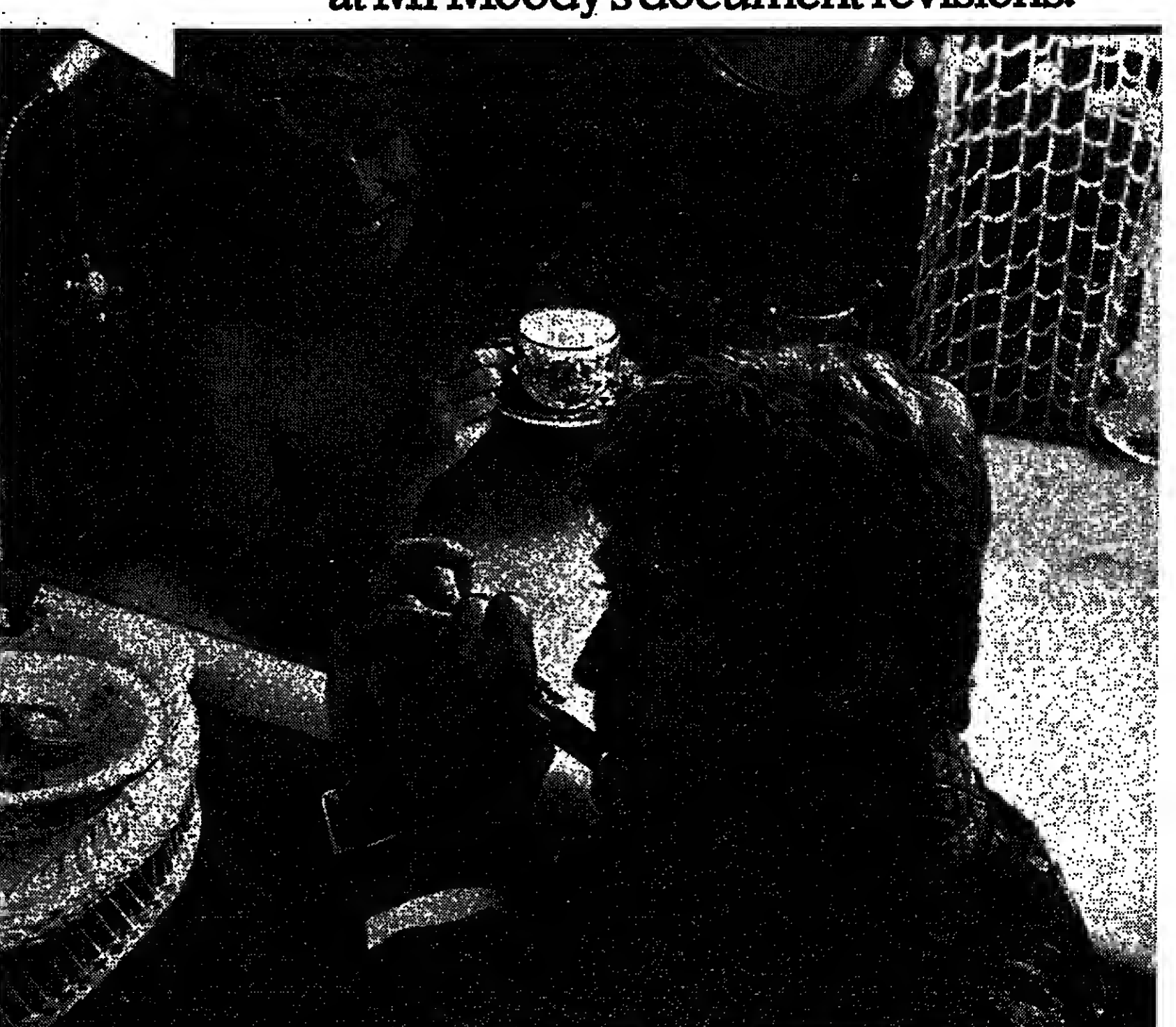
By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

A leading video company is to reduce the price of a recent box office hit film on video cassette by about half in an attempt to encourage people to buy rather than rent video films.

CIC Video, owned by Paramount and Universal Films, is to offer Steven Spielberg's Raiders of the Lost Ark at £19.99 or less compared with a price of up to £45, when it goes on sale before Christmas.

At present the video market is almost exclusively rental, and cut-throat competition among high street traders has meant "unrealistically low" rental charges, according to Mr Laurie Hall, managing director of CIC Video. Charges on average are down to £1.50 to £2, and in some cases as low as 50 to 75p for a night's rental.

# "And to think I might still be bashing away at Mr Moody's document revisions."



# Vets 'shut eyes' on herpes

By Thomson Prentice

Fundamental sterilization procedures were not taken at a Newmarket veterinary surgery leading to the spread of a herpes virus which caused the death of nine horses, it was claimed in the High Court in London, yesterday.

The allegation was made by Mr Edward Cazelet, QC, representing Mrs Merrion Meade, and her daughter, the owners of the Ballintober Stud at Carlton, Newmarket, who are claiming damages of around £100,000 from the practice of Dey and Partners, the longest-established veterinary practice in Newmarket.

Mr Cazelet said: "There were oral admissions later by members of the practice accepting that the disease was contracted

as a result of contact with an infected animal at the surgery. But until then the defendants were 'shutting their eyes' to reality and hoping against hope that all this would be swept under the carpet."

Mrs Meade and her daughter, Mis Bruffin Meade claim that as a result of veterinary negligence some of their horses contracted a form of equine herpes known as EHV1 which attacks the central nervous system. They are claiming compensation for three of nine horses which have died since the outbreak of the virus in 1979.

It is alleged that members of the practice were negligent in allowing a horse with symptoms of the virus to come into

contact with horses from the Meade's stud at their surgery, and then allowing those animals to return to spread the infection among others at the stud.

Yesterday, Mr Cazelet said that one of the Meade's mares, Tiny Alice, was placed in a box next to a horse from another stud which was later found to be the source of the virus. No preventative steps were taken and Tiny Alice was allowed to return to stud.

Miss Meade, aged 35, was the first witness called yesterday. She read extracts from her diary recording the deteriorating condition of Tiny Alice in the week after the mare was returned from the surgery in Newmarket.

The case continues today.

# Jaguar unveils open-top

Jaguar Cars today launches its first open-top sports car since the famous E-type went out of production nine years ago. The XJ-S 3.6 litre Cabriolet is powered by a remarkable all-alloy engine which is at the heart of Jaguar's new model strategy for the next decade. (Clifford Webb, Our Motoring Correspondent, writes).



The new Jaguar 3.6 litre Cabriolet

With twin overhead camshafts operating four valves per cylinder, the six-cylinder AJ6 engine is based on Grand Prix practice. It is only the third new Jaguar engine in more than 30 years, develops 225bhp compared with 285bhp for the present XK 4.2 litre unit and is 30 per cent lighter. In the Cabriolet, it has a maximum speed of 142mph, and a 0-60mph time of 7.6 seconds.

The biggest advance, however, is in fuel economy. The new engine will return a comfortable 25mpg compared with 18 for the existing engine. It was to achieve that, more than anything else, that Jaguar

spent £30m to install a new, highly automated production line with a weekly capacity of more than 1,000 engines, at its works in Radford, Coventry.

That is double the existing capacity and will not be operating at full stretch until the appearance of the new XJ 40 saloon which, originally planned for launch next year, is being held back because of the continuing demand for present models.

The Cabriolet is based on the existing XJ-S 3.3 litre 12-cylinder sports coupé. The body, without roof and rear panels, is completed at Jaguar's Castle Bromwich plant and shipped to

the Park Street Metal Company in Coventry for conversion into a cabriolet with twin roll bars.

A novel solution for the old problem of stealing from open topped cars is the use of large twin lockable storage bins behind the front seats.

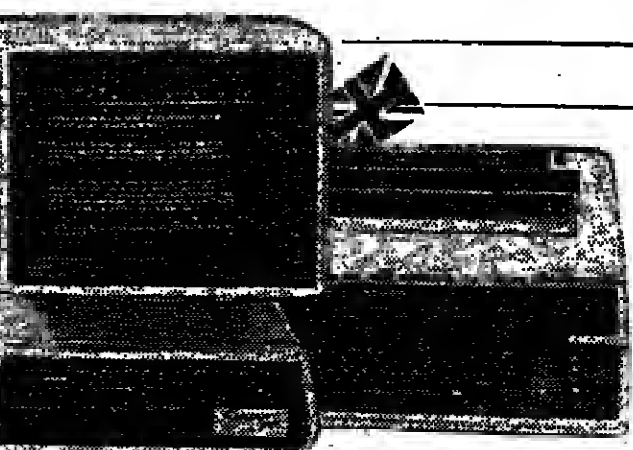
The Cabriolet costs £20,756, but a fully enclosed version of the XJ-S with the new smaller engine instead of the existing 12-cylinder unit is available for £596 less. Both are fitted as standard with the German made Getrag five-speed manual gearbox. Automatic versions are expected later.

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CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

Law and order

Tribute to Parkinson

Right to buy

Worst murderers will serve minimum of 20 years, Brittan says

Murderers, terrorists and all violent criminals face longer prison sentences to future. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary said yesterday in the law and order debate, at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool.

Violent criminals and drug traffickers sentenced to more than five years will not be eligible for parole. In cases where he judged that the release of a murderer would endanger the public, the person would not be released. Life would mean life.

Mr Brittan listed other types of murder which would carry a minimum sentence of 20 years: Murders of police and prison officers, terrorist murders, sex or sadistic murders of children and those committed on armed robbery. The announcements were greeted with loud applause.

These measures demonstrated that those who preyed on their fellow citizens did so at their peril, Mr Brittan said.

Mr Richard Bull, for the Greater London area council, during the election campaign ten times as many people asked about law and order as about the economy, unemployment or any other issue.

Mr Bull moved a motion which recognized the progress made in increasing the numbers and effectiveness of the police but called on

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Howard Underwood, and Barbara Day

needed was the support of Parliament. Lacking on capital punishment, in the case of the new Police Bill.

Mr Brittan commended the motion to the conference, saying that it combined recognition of the progress that had been made with a vigorous spur towards further action. That was a challenge he readily accepted.

To the first term of office the fight against the evil of inflation was the Government's most fundamental task. To the second term the fight against crime was the key task for all.

"There is today a great wave of anger against the wanton violence which disfigures our society. That anger is not confined to this conference and party. It is real, it is genuine, I share it to the full."

The Conservative Party was seen by millions of people as the only party willing to stand up to the men of violence, the terrorist, the thug, the child molester, he said.

The public had shown its confidence in the party. He was determined that confidence would not be betrayed (applause).

That would require action, not just words - and action there would be.

The Government would encourage development like the "neighbourhood watch" schemes in London.

Sentencing was of vital importance. The police and courts could be effective only and order upheld if public confidence in the

Government to take further measures to strengthen the force of the law "in order to reverse and finally eradicate the growing wave of lawlessness in Britain."

He said that the debate had aroused intense interest in the media, possibly because they were looking forward to the conditional release of the young man, the Secretary. But the media must also recognize that law and order was one of the great concerns of the public.

It was surprising that the other parties had not debated it at their conferences. The Liberals and SDP seemed too tied up with internal wrangling and the Labour Party debated the police, he said.

The majority of crimes, especially muggings, burglaries and vandalism, were committed by young people - but it was not because their character had changed, as the young soldiers in the Falklands had shown.

He did not agree with those who thought unemployment was to blame because unemployment might go up or down, but crime always rose.

They must, therefore, look elsewhere for an explanation for the increase in crime. One place to look was in schools. Once they had imposed discipline and respect for society's values and for the law. "Does anyone still believe they go today?" he asked.

The Home Secretary and other ministers should make sure schools did impose the right discipline and respect for the law.

"Let us make our view plain: Stiffer sentences do work, they do deter" (applause).

Mr Nicholas Bennett, Gillingham, said that the conference should show that it was in favour of strong punishment for violent crime. "In too many cases the prisoner is out of prison before the victim is out of hospital and that cannot be right."

There were cheers when Mr Bennett said that he did not agree with the decision taken by the House of Commons not to reintroduce capital punishment, and when he asked how Conservative MPs could argue the case for multilateral disarmament on the basis of deterrent and their argu-

ment. "The same principle of deterrence did not work on the individual. If IRA gunmen knew they were going to be caught, the death penalty would deter the vast majority of them."

Mr Jim Jardine, former chairman of the Police Federation said the Home Secretary should allow the police to do the job they were appointed to do and not tie their hands by regulations.

"The people had the strong police service they expected. All that was

Mr Brittan said that the much-quoted figure for the average period served before release was a misleading one for it took on account of all those who remained in prison.

"Nevertheless, I am taking specific further steps now to make it clear that those who commit some of the very worst types of murder will serve a very long time indeed."

He accordingly today specifying the minimum period which will normally be served by prisoners in certain categories. I emphasize that this is a minimum period only. There will be cases where the gravity of the offence requires a still longer period."

"We must stand up to violence"

Recalling that during the Commons debate on punishment he announced that those who murdered police officers could normally expect to serve at least 20 years, the Home Secretary said that those who murder police officers are also killing people who are in the front line of the battle against crime. They, too, can expect to serve at least 20 years.

Mr Brittan continued: "Terrorist murderers for their part seek to destroy the very fabric of our society. They aim to secure by violence what they cannot obtain by the ballot box."

"They are the bitter and sworn enemies of a free society. It is for that reason that they, too, must serve at least 20 years in prison (applause). Many of them will serve very much longer."

"There are two further categories of murder where I think it right to specify clearly a minimum period which those who perpetrate the offences can expect to serve."

"Those who commit sexual or sadistic murders of children, are guilty of acts of a particularly repellant character. It is right that they, too should expect to serve at least 20 years in prison (applause)."

"There is also widespread and justifiable concern about criminals who carry firearms when committing robberies and shoot someone in order to get away from the scene of the crime. It is essential that those who behave in that way should know that they will be in prison for a far longer period than if they had committed the robbery but had left their guns at home."

"I noted that such murderers should also serve at least 20 years (applause)."

"Murders other than the ones I have specified cover too wide a range of circumstances to be readily categorized. But some will be every bit as serious as those I singled out," Mr Brittan said.

Mr Brittan said that he was particularly concerned about the rapid growth of a "peculiarly repellant character" of the crime. The number of armed robberies had increased four fold between 1971 and 1981.

"I shall be bringing forward legislation to increase the maximum sentence for carrying firearms in the future."

"Our mission is to defend law"

Furtherance of crime from fourteen years to life imprisonment.

At present the Court of Appeal could not rule that a sentence was too lenient. He would, therefore, introduce legislation, as part of the Bill on the independent prosecution of offences, to allow the Attorney General to refer over-lenient sentences.

Although the original sentence would not be altered, it would make clear what the correct punishment should be for similar cases.

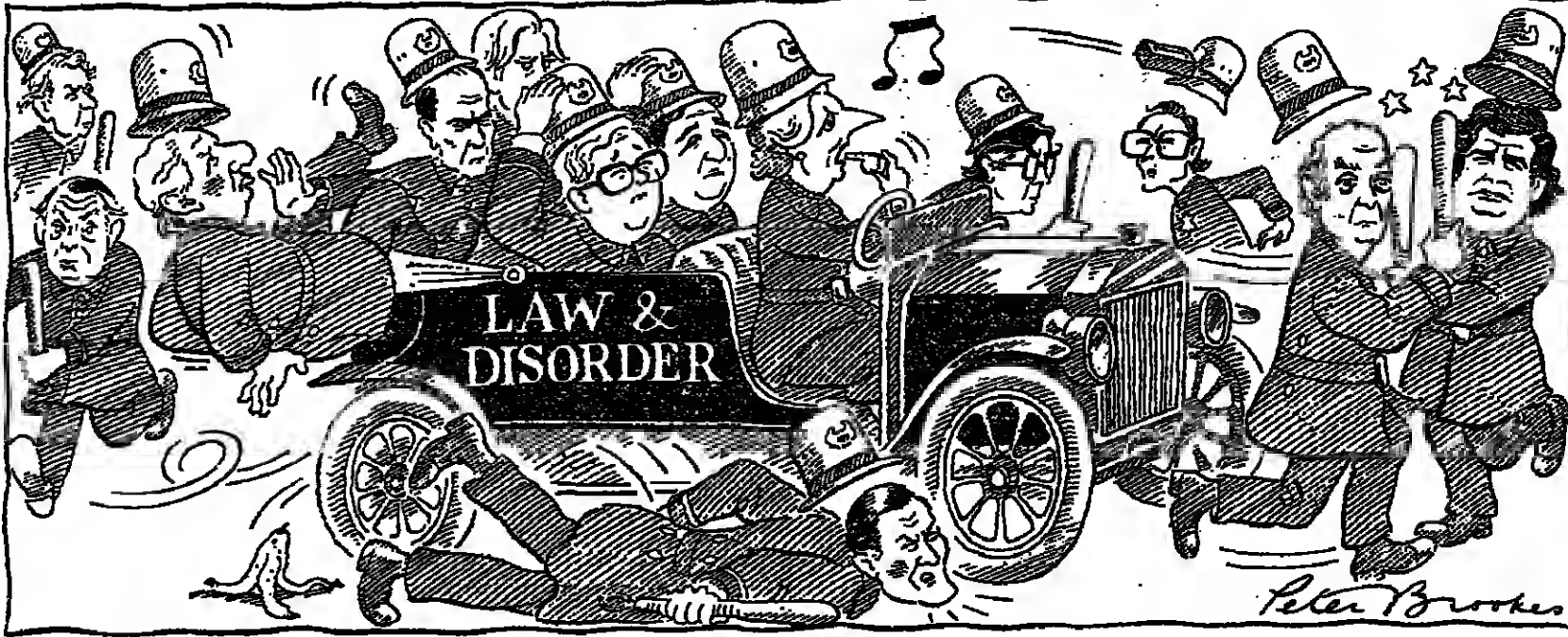
There was growing public criticism about the growing gap between the length of sentence and the severity of the crime, he said.

"Our opponents and critics will be united in attacking our attempt to re-establish law and order and deterrence. But we too must be united."

"Our party alone challenges the indiscipline in our schools which has led to disorder in our streets. We alone robustly proclaim the overriding need to defend life and property. Whatever the threat and whatever the consequences."

"Our mission is to defend the rule of law and the values of freedom wherever they are in peril."

The motion was carried by a large majority.



Keynote Kops

Rate system 'must be changed'

No alternative had emerged as a better system than rates, which remained the least unsatisfactory local tax, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in defending the selective scheme of rate limitation, backed up by reserve powers for general rate capping, which he had announced in August.

The search for a workable alternative in rates had drawn a blank, The Secretary of State said last week. The Government had to half the rate of increase in the GLC and the six metropolitan counties. They were to be abolished, for they were a wholly unnecessary tier of government.

A motion later carried overwhelmingly, urging the Government to introduce legislation to change the existing rating system and make it more fair and equitable to those who paid rates, was moved by Mr John Stannard, Chertsey and Walton.

He said radical realignment of the system was required, rather than abolition. The 1979 manifesto promised that the Conservatives would ease the rates burden. In most areas rates went on rising. The White Paper on rate capping was a start, but it was not enough.

Mr Steve Smith, Spelthorne Young Conservatives, said the party should not mess about fiddling with the current system. It was beyond hope and should be replaced.

Mr Stuart Dawson, Sheffield Hallam, said defiance of government directives was looked upon as a virility symbol by Socialist-dominated local councils.

Mr Michael Davis, Chester, senior manager in a large company, said the Government's proposal to cap the rates was being attacked by the local government lobby on the ground that it reduced local democratic accountability, but on the accountability test the rating system failed miserably. He was not asking for a business vote but for protection for business ratepayers.

Miss Mary Lee, Walsley, did not think the system, which was tried and tested, needed reforming. But abuses must be stopped and the Government's answer, rate capping, would help.

Mr Chris Moss, Association of County Councils, said they urged the Government not to proceed with its rate capping legislation, but to work to make it more fair and equitable.

Mr Jenkin, replying to the debate, said the debate had been an admirable redefinition of the problem. By illustrating that agreement on any radical change was as far away as ever.

Only a few hard-line Labour councils were responsible for the really serious overspending. Soaring rates were jobs.

No alternative to rates examined by the select committee of MPs had emerged as a better system. In each of the problems outweighed the advantages.

Abolition of the worst overspenders was not by itself enough. The manifesto committed them to take powers to cap the rates, and he had announced a selective scheme of rate limitation backed up by reserve powers for general rate capping.

Those who thought it unnecessary should ask the ratepayers to Sheffield, the ratepayers were being oppressed and Parliament had a duty to protect people from the oppressor.

Companies paid almost half the rates but did not have votes. The Government would make it a legal duty for councils to consult businesses before striking a rate.

New party chairman pays warm tribute to his 'outstanding' predecessor

The only difference between Mr Michael Foot, Labour's former leader, and Mr Neil Kinnock, its new leader, was 30 years, Mr John Selwyn Gummer said in his first speech to the conference as chairman of the Conservative Party.

He received the first standing ovation at Blackpool for a speech in which he said the people of Britain did not believe the Old Pretenders of the Labour Party, and the Conservatives must not let the people be consoled by the young ones. Long might it be a dream ticket, for the reality might be a nightmare for Britain.

In looking back to the election victory in June, Mr Gummer paid many tributes but the most tumultuous reception came from the representatives when he acknowledged the debt of gratitude the Conservative Party owed to the man who had planned and conducted the campaign, Mr Cecil Parkinson.

Mr Gummer, who is under-secretary of State for employment and MP for Suffolk Coastal, said the party's hundredth conference was under way and they had a lot to do. The Conservative Government was going on with the job it started in 1979

and which the nation had called on it to continue. He paid tribute to the party's hard working supporters in every constituency, the professionals of the party - the agents - and all at central office, and after the applause which greeted his reference to Mr Parkinson, Mr Gummer commented: "This is a great party to belong to and I am very fortunate in the success Cecil left me. This party is very fortunate to have so outstanding a Secretary of State."

He said the Conservative Party must prepare for the future, having laid a great foundation. At the last election they had been seen to be the party which represented all the people. They must turn those voters into members: they must get out and bring them in.

They had to do this now because next year, as well as the local government elections, there would be the elections to the European Parliament. Conservatives were committed to Britain and to a Britain in the European Community. In the European elections, they must see that it was a Conservative Britain in a Conservative Community.

They would face some competition. The Labour Party had decided to join in, not very enthusiastically, not entirely definitely but probably, perhaps and on occasion. There was a vagueness which suited Labour at the moment.

"When you are split down the middle", he said, "unity can only be preserved by total ambiguity. Ambiguity - that is the nature of the so-called dream ticket. Long, long may it be a Labour dream. The reality would be a nightmare for Britain. Happily it is like all dreams, it disappears in the light of day."

Mr Gummer went on: "Was ever thus. Foot and Healey; Kinnock and Hattersley. The only difference between Foot and Kinnock is 30 years. I bet Mr Kinnock wishes he had a stick when he went walking by the water (laughter); people did not believe the Old Pretenders: must not let them be consoled by the young ones."

"This week there were many who would try to push the party off course, people not on its side and who had other fish to fry. I give them warning," he said. "This conference will not be diverted: this Government will not be diverted."



The Prime Minister joining in the applause for Mr Selwyn Gummer's first speech as party chairman (Photographs: Brian Harris)

Big energy-saving campaign announced

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, outlined how he proposed to examine the way nationalised energy industries were run to see if there was a better system for the future than that of nationalisation.

He wanted to see if there was a way in which some of the major industries could be freed from the perpetual interference by the politician, and in which the men with skill could be encouraged to run the industries efficiently.

Speaking in a debate on energy policy, Mr Walker announced that at the end of the month he would launch the biggest campaign yet to stop the enormous waste of energy.

He said that for a large consumer in France electricity might be 20 per cent cheaper, and in Italy 43 per cent. In an industry where electricity prices were 20 per cent of the total cost of production, the British competitor started with a 10 per cent handicap as against his main rival.

Government had invested more than £2m a day to the industry. Mr Scargill accusing it of being in favour of destroying the industry while believing that the Russians were on a peace mission in Afghanistan.

He wanted to see a successful, efficient and competent mining industry capable of giving the miners the rewards they richly deserved.

Mr Edward Ellis, Folkestone and Hythe, moved a motion, later carried, urging the Government to take steps to ensure that British industry was not placed at a disadvantage as to energy costs compared with its foreign competitors.

He said that for a large consumer in France electricity might be 20 per cent cheaper, and in Italy 43 per cent. In an industry where electricity prices were 20 per cent of the total cost of production, the British competitor started with a 10 per cent handicap as against his main rival.

nuclear power and hydro electricity. Britain relied heavily on expensive coal-based production, Italy cheated with heavy subsidies.

But another factor which should not be underestimated was price policy. On the Continent huge discounts were given to the larger consumer. There remained the abiding irony Britain with all its massive energy resources, was still very expensive.

The Government should ensure that in future energy prices were not a handicap.

"We will lighten tax burden"

A lower burden of taxes, leading to a simpler tax system, depended on the government's creating a climate of stability and confidence. Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said when replying to the opening debate on taxation.

Public spending must be kept to a minimum to give the Chancellor room to meet the necessary tax objectives. The first task must be to lighten still further the tax burden to ensure that it was not less hospitable to capital enterprise and to thank neighbours' competitors. The Government attached a very high priority to raising the starting point for income tax to take more people out of tax altogether.

But the cost would be large. £750m for every £100 that the starting point was raised, he said.

A further reduction in income tax rates must yield proceeds to that. Abolition must come only after a reduction in the rates of income tax.

The Government was looking at ways to reduce the cost of administering the tax system and reducing compliance costs for the ordinary taxpayer.

The PAYE system was to be computerized and the Inland Revenue was testing a scheme of self-assessment for corporation tax.

That could lead on to a simple form of self-assessment for schedule D taxpayers, but it would be self-defeating to rush any step until the Inland Revenue and taxpayers were ready.

It was necessary to simplify and reform the many arcane enforcement measures on which the last Labour government had superimposed a mass of legislation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

'Paid agitators attacking London police'

From Anthony Bevis Political Correspondent

Anti-police agitators are spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on a sustained and vicious campaign against the Metropolitan Police. Mr Alan Eastwood, vice-chairman of the Police Federation told a Tory fringe meeting in Blackpool yesterday.

Mr Eastwood said: "Since Serman the ranks of the well-paid agitators with their snouts in the public trough have not just grown, they have multiplied."

Speaking to a meeting organized by the hard-right Monday Club, Mr Eastwood singled out for particular criticism Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Police committee, who has lavished grants on such organizations as the Gay London Police Monitoring Group, the Black People's Action Committee and the Hackney Police Accountability Collective.

Mr Eastwood added: "A small army of full-time staff swallows up most of the money, the jobs going to people who only have to demonstrate a 'positive commitment', which must mean a lengthy association with pressure groups, and I suppose it helps to have had a few convictions for obstruction as campaign medals."

These groups, he said, "will actually compete with the official labor committee to capture the hearts and minds of impressionable youngsters in the inner city."

Housing policy debate Government wants to extend people's right to buy

The Government is considering how to overturn a House of Lords decision in the last session of parliament not to extend the right to buy to tenants of charities and charitable associations.

Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said when winding up a debate on housing policy.

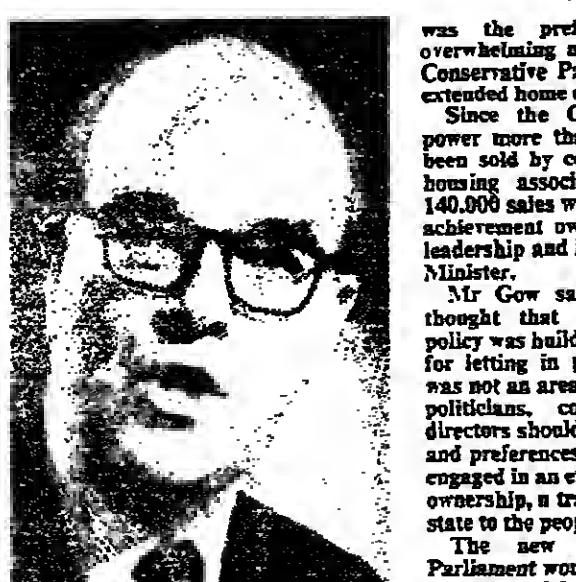
Apart from defence, Mr Gow said no issue was of more lasting consequence for the people than housing.

The conference carried overwhelmingly a motion welcoming the success of council house sales legislation and noting that home ownership was an aspiration of most families in Britain, to be encouraged by all means available to the government and local councils.

The motion recognized the need for an adequate stock of specialist rented accommodation, especially for the disabled and the elderly, and called on councils to ensure that such houses were available in their areas.

Mr David Snow, Basingstoke, moving the motion, said that in the last parliament the vision of a property-owning democracy became reality for half a million people. The urban landscape had changed dramatically for the better and showed greater individuality than ever.

Mr Brian Sallinger, Hargreave and Wood Green, said that the right to buy should be extended to tenants of public authorities like water authorities where the housing was not needed for their



Mr Ian Gow: "Transferring assets to the people"

own use. The number of empty publicly-owned houses was a national scandal.

Mr Tooy Hall, vice-chairman of the Young Conservatives, said that they should out-let council housing to those who could not afford to buy and divide the nation into two classes.

Mr Gow said that home ownership

was the preferred choice of an overwhelming majority of people. The Conservative Party was proud to have extended home ownership.

Since the Conservatives came to power more than 600,000 homes had been sold by councils, new towns and housing associations - and another 140,000 sales were in the pipeline. That achievement owed a great deal to the leadership and inspiration of the Prime Minister.

Mr Gow said that it used to be thought that a successful housing policy was building more council houses for letting in perpetuity. But housing was not an area where the prejudices of politicians or councilors or housing associations should prevail over the wishes and preferences of the people. "We are engaged in a transfer of genuine public ownership, a transfer of assets from the state to the people themselves."

The new Housing Bill before Parliament would help the less affluent tenant by giving the right to buy on a shared ownership basis, part purchase and part rental.

The Bill also gave tenants the right to organize repairs and be reimbursed by the local authority.

Although some Labour-controlled councils had delayed council house sales, some Conservative-controlled councils had not been effective or enthusiastic about implementing the right to buy. Every council was under a

duty to ensure that right could be exercised freely, speedily and efficiently, Mr Gow said.

"Anyone who believes that that right is being denied or delayed should write to me, Ian Gow, 2 Masham Street, London, SW1"

Local authorities had a particular responsibility for the elderly and disabled, he said.

Although it was for them to decide their priorities, he believed that they should concentrate more resources on provision for those groups.

New starts of accommodation for the elderly were up by 25 per cent on last year for disabled starts were 50 per cent up.

The labour-intensive construction industry would play a key role in leading Britain out of recession. Housing starts and completions for the first eight months of the year were substantially up on last year.

A review of legislation covering the private rented sector was underway because laws designed to protect the tenant had dried up the supply of accommodation.

Mr Gow said that, The Prime Minister had set the party the goal of making Britain the best-housed nation in Europe. In the present parliament, they would take giant strides towards that goal. The motion was carried overwhelmingly.



# Killers' escapes upset moves towards open prison policy

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Government moves to put into open prisons more inmates serving long sentences, including life, received a setback yesterday as three murderers escaped from Leyhill Open Prison, near Bristol.

Although they were recaptured within hours, the escapes came as plans for holding long-term prisoners were being reviewed along with a rash of escapes from prisons which are described as serious by the Prison Department.

Prison Service News, published by the department, said yesterday: "Where appropriate, local authority agreements which governed the type of inmate who could be sent to particular open establishments are being renegotiated."

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, has told local MPs about moves to lift curbs on three open prisons. Aswell in Leicestershire, Ford in West Sussex, and Kirtlington in Lancashire. For prisoners coming to the end of long sentences, including lifers, a period in open conditions was an essential prelude to their eventual release, he said. The three who absconded from Leyhill were serving life.

The Prison Department's recent annual report showed that 131 lifers were being held in open prisons. Last year there was a sharp rise in the number of prisoners absconding from open jails.

While escapes from all establishments rose from 461 the previous year to 555 in

1982, those from open prisons increased from 380 to 438.

Mr William Brister, deputy director-general of the Prison Service, is quoted in Prison Service News as saying there has been an alarming increase nationally in the number of escapes by prisoners under escort. In the first four months of the year, 30 prisoners escaped in 25 separate incidents. Although 18 were recaptured within 24 hours "this does not detract from the seriousness of these breaches of security", he says.

The lifers who escaped from Leyhill yesterday were recaptured when a prison officer on his way from work saw three inmates in prison uniform crossing a field near the A38 near Newport Towers, north of Bristol.

A police hunt was launched and within a short time two of the prisoners were caught. The third gave himself up after being seen from Avon and Somerset Police Force and Gloucestershire Police had been searching for a further hour.

Police named him as Malcolm Green, aged 36, from Cardiff. He surrendered to a police dog handler, Police Constable Michael Whiting as he searched a country lane near the Michaelwood service area on the M5 motorway, about four miles from Leyhill.

The others, David Phillips, aged 32, and Anthony Hewitson, aged 29, and Green, are likely to be moved to secure prisons.



# UK mends fences in Malaysia

Singapore (Reuters) - Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, said here before flying home, last night that Malaysia had dropped its "Buy British Last" policy, but there was still room for improvement in relations between the two countries.

He was speaking to the British Business Association, before leaving for home after leading a trade delegation to Malaysia.

"I can say the 'Buy British Last' policy appears to have become a thing of history. But I can't say Malaysian-British relations are entirely out of the woods".

The 10-member Jellicoe mission was the first big British trade delegation to visit Malaysia for more than a year, after Malaysia imposed a restrictive trade policy against British goods.

Malaysia eased its restrictions after the Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, met Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London in March.

KUALA LUMPUR: British investors and traders have been redoubting efforts to regain lost goodwill (M. G. G. Pillai writes). But they are finding it hard going, as Lord Jellicoe's delegation discovered during its week-long visit to Malaysia.

In a series of meetings with interested Malaysians, Lord Jellicoe spoke like a born-again convert, asking his listeners to give Britain a second chance to help Malaysia. Curiously, the official radio and television network gave him more coverage than a visit of this nature would normally have received while the newspapers barely reported it.

However, talks with the Prime Minister and other ministers went off happily. Lord Jellicoe knows well both Dr Mahathir and Datuk Musa Hitam, the deputy Prime Minister.

# Liberals in turmoil as White turns on Gray

From Our Correspondent Melbourne

The decision by Mr Robin Gray, the Liberal Premier of Tasmania, to campaign for Mr Joh Bjelke-Peterson, the National Party Premier of Queensland, has caused a storm in the Liberal Party.

Mr David Rowell, president of the Liberals Tasmanian branch, said he had been placed in an embarrassing position after advising Mr Gray not to visit Queensland. He said that the political dangers of such a visit would have to be faced by Mr Gray, alone.

Mr Bjelke-Peterson said that Tasmanian Liberals would be disappointed by Mr Gray's decision. "I have given my commitment to the Queensland Liberal Party, through their president, Dr Herron, and Mr White, that we will offer them any help."

Mr Gray's decision is particularly unfortunate because the state election, to be held on October 22, was precipitated by a split in the National-Liberal Party coalition government caused by Mr Bjelke-Peterson's refusal to allow Mr Terry White, the new Liberal Party leader, to serve in the Queensland Government.

Yesterday Mr White said that Mr Gray was the "bad apple at the bottom of the political barrel." He said Mr Gray was not welcome in Queensland and that he would refuse to meet him.

# Aborigines threaten police with death song

From Tony Dubouin Melbourne

Aborigines in the West Australian town of Roebourne say they will use traditional methods to punish a local policeman who, they say, was responsible for the death of an Aboriginal youth in police custody more than a week ago. They say they will "sing" him to death.

The ceremony, equivalent to an execution is carried out only rarely. Anthropologists have documented many Aboriginal deaths after such ceremonies.

Mr Mick Lee, the stepfather of the boy, said that the local Aborigines would probably go ahead with the singing ceremony if no one was punished by white man's law.

"That is what the people are talking about, they are very angry," he said. "When someone is killed, someone must die. This is our law, Aboriginal law. When someone is sung to death by Aboriginal lawmen, he dies in two days. Black or white, all the same."

Mr Lee is one of the senior Aboriginal lawmen in Roebourne, 900 miles north-east of Perth. He is responsible for initiating young men into Aboriginal spiritual life.

The dead youth, John Pat, aged 17, had begun the long process of education in Aboriginal law last year, Mr Lee said. "I took him into the law myself."

# The alternatives to Stansted could prove very costly.

The why, when and whereabouts of London's third airport have been circling around for more than 20 years.

And time, that most critical of airport planning factors, is running out.

If future air traffic diverts to our competitors, we'll be waving goodbye to a good deal of foreign currency.

Ticket sales to foreign visitors and landing fees from overseas airlines earned us £157 million last year. Countless millions more came in via incoming tourists.

In addition to the cash, there's the wealth of jobs that air travel generates. Not just in our airports but in shops, hotels, restaurants and the like.

With over 40 million passengers last year, a figure that's expected to double over the next decade, there's now an urgent need for airport development.

At the recent public inquiry, the forecasts supported an expansion of capacity in the South East. Even assuming the maximum growth for regional airports.

The air traveller will expect expansion at London too. Apart from the obvious attractions of our capital city, it offers more flights to more international destinations than anywhere else.

And if we can't cope with future demand, airline passengers will opt for our competitors across the Channel.

To hold our position on top of the world, we must develop our airport system around London.

And the logical location for this development is Stansted. An airport already operating successfully. An airport with rail services nearby and with London just a short trip down the M11.

But, while waiting for the green light at Stansted, we've still been moving forward.

At Heathrow we are spending £200 million on the construction of Terminal 4. It is due to open, on schedule, in 1985.

At Gatwick we've just completed a £24 million satellite terminal. And work has begun on a second main terminal costing a further £200 million.

When the above projects are complete, all feasible developments will be at an end.

There is talk of building a fifth terminal on the sewage works west of Heathrow.

But this scheme could never be ready in time to meet the expected number of passengers.

It would cost £100 million more than developing Stansted.

And, in any case, it would exceed the government limit on air-traffic movements at Heathrow which comes into force in 1985.

At the British Airports Authority we think the question has been up in the air long enough.

To ensure that foreign currency continues to land in London, we must come down in favour of Stansted.

**British Airports**

The British Airports Authority, a profitable public enterprise, owns and manages Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Prestwick and Aberdeen airports.

## Streamlining the cities: 3

# Managing London after the GLC

The Greater London Council has two faces. One, that of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the politicians, will disappear in April 1985. But what will become of the other, benign face of the GLC: the blue plaques, the Waterloo Bridge, Golders Hill Park, the Festival Hall? In the third of a series on the consequences of abolition David Walker, Local Government Correspondent, looks at the special arrangements that the Government will have to make for the capital.

This year the Greater London Council is spending £56 more than the Government says it should on each of its 6.7 million inhabitants; its budget is 50 per cent in excess of the target level. Those figures give some idea of the dimensions of the exercise in cutting public spending that has just begun. It may be called reorganization but in effect it is a process (the Government hopes) for taking nearly £300m out of the GLC's hands.

Similarly, huge savings are expected from the Inner London Education Authority, which is to be reconstituted in 1986 as a joint committee of councillors. It will inevitably be Labour-controlled; but the Government will be in charge of its budget and will be looking for savings of £143 per head from the inner area's 2.3 million people, which translates into a budget cut of £100m at present prices.

The gamble inherent in the Government's policy is that closing County Hall and forcing Mr Livingstone to find another living will "save upwards of £400m a year. What the White Paper published last week leaves unclear is how much the boroughs will have to spend to continue providing the many GLC services the public is likely to want retained.

Victoria Park in east London will pass in reorganization to the City of Tower Hamlets or some joint committee of local boroughs. Will they pay for its high maintenance, flower beds and lawns? Both Labour-controlled, are candidates for the other arm of the Government's policy: pin-rate-capping. With rates capped they are likely to have higher priorities for their spending than water fowl.

Perhaps the most dramatic financial changes are faced by ILEA. At a press conference last week Mrs Frances Morrell, its pugnacious leader, said it had been under attack for five years but an alliance of parents and teachers had fended off opponents. Such confidence is unlikely to hold.

Mrs Morrell says that ILEA's very favourable pupil-teacher ratio, its high costs for non-teaching staff, its subsidies for school meals, are all justified by the social needs of the inhabitants of Hackney, Southwark and other poorer areas.

Critics of the authority acknowledge the poverty and disadvantages of inner London but question whether this justifies, for example, spending £300 per secondary pupil per year more than Newham, which is also poor, or spending £100 per head of population more per year than Manchester.

The civil servants who will take over ILEA's budget from 1985 will have the task of chipping away the residue of many years of County Hall's generosity. Mrs Morrell and her educational allies are unlikely to be dispossessed without at least a noisy struggle.

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# BBC buys four studios at Elstree for £7m

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has bought four television studios at Elstree for between £7m and £7.5m. The deal, described as "a good long-term investment", also gives the BBC 65,000sq ft of office space and will enable it to move staff from a number of London locations.

At present prices each of the four studios would cost about £4m; one of the first projects to take place at Elstree will be a new twice-weekly drama series for BBC1.

The Elstree site is larger than that at the Television Centre at Sheppards Bush in London, and will enable the corporation to move from high-priced short-lease premises in central London. There are eight studios at the Television Centre and the new accommodation will provide much needed rehearsal and training facilities.

The deal is with Benary Investments Ltd, the property company belonging to Associated Communications Corporation.

# Calvi inquiries to continue, City police say

By John Witherow

Inquiries into the death of Signor Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker, will continue, a senior police officer has said after returning from Italy where he questioned a close business associate of the man known as "God's banker".

Chief Supt Barry Tarbum, of the City police, said that he and two colleagues had spent a total of 24 hours questioning Signor Flavio Carboni about the death of Signor Calvi, who was found hanging from scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge last year.

Signor Carboni, aged 51, a flamboyant Sardinian business associate of Signor Calvi who was with him in London when he died, was "very frank and never declined to answer anything", Mr Tarbum said.

Mr Tarbum said they had no new lead but the interviews had cleared up certain doubts. He added that a conclusion that Signor Calvi committed suicide was still "very much a possibility".



# Shamir's crisis package may not be enough to stabilize the shekel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Government sources disclosed yesterday that the 23 per cent devaluation in the Israeli shekel was 7 per cent smaller than that recommended to the Cabinet by the Treasury, thus leaving open the possibility that future attempts to stabilize the ailing currency will be necessary.

The all-night emergency Cabinet session - the first to be chaired by Mr Yitzhak Shamir as Prime Minister - also saw the first angry exchanges between coalition colleagues, which were interpreted as a forerunner of the internal difficulties which will threaten the shaky coalition in the coming months.

At one stage, Mr Yitzhak Modali, a leading member of the Liberal Party (the second largest coalition grouping) accused Mr Yoram Aridor, the unpopular Finance Minister, of bringing Israel's economy to "the brink of ruin" and hitting "the small man" in his efforts to launch a rescue.

The dire state of the economy, including spiralling foreign debt and a balance of payments crisis, has caused mounting pressure on Mr Aridor to resign. But it is understood that this will be resisted until he is offered what

associates call "an honourable exit" to another portfolio by Mr Shamir, possibly the Foreign Ministry. The new Prime Minister is reluctant to open the Pandora's box that would be the result of any switch of posts at present.

The Government's new austerity measures prompted an immediate attack from the Labour Party, which will decide later this week whether to mount the first test of the Shamir Government's strength by introducing a no-confidence motion on its handling of the economy.

Mr Gad Ya'acobi, Labour's chief economic spokesman, said that the new package was "an admission of failure" by Mr Aridor for his policy over the past two years. Labour has itself been in favour of a sharp devaluation, but it also supports a rapid withdrawal from Lebanon and a freeze on settlements on the occupied West Bank.

The new measures will usher in three successive rounds of price increases, the first which began at midnight with a 50 per cent cut in the heavy subsidies on such basic commodities as bread, dairy products, cooking oil and flour.

The next stage will involve a rise in electricity, water and public transport prices resulting directly from the 23 per cent increase in the price of fuel also introduced yesterday. Then will come a jump in the price of all imported items by at least the 23 per cent devaluation figure.

According to experts, the net effect will be a jump in the rate of inflation from 130 per cent to at least 160 per cent by the end of the year before the reversal which Treasury officials hope their measures will begin.

Most Israeli economic experts were agreed that Mr Shamir's package - introduced with impressive swiftness and determination - could only succeed if accompanied by sweeping cuts in government spending and a successful campaign to water down the system of automatic wage rises in line with inflation.

A scheme designed to minimize the financial disaster for tens of thousands of Israelis following last week's collapse in the market for bank shares has yet to be agreed by all the banks or by the Knesset Finance Committee. As a result, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange will remain shut today.



Tibetan fury: Indian police clashing with Tibetan exiles outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi yesterday during a demonstration against the execution of Tibetan dissidents by the Chinese authorities in Lhasa. The demonstrators shouted anti-Chinese slogans and hurled stones at the embassy compound.

## EEC's crucial meeting in Athens

From Ian Murray, Athens

# Howe crusade begins to take effect

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, ended two days of patient lecturing of his EEC colleagues in Athens yesterday, confident that they would be set up to catch Britain if it was required to pay more than its fair share of the Community budget.

On both these points, Sir Geoffrey said afterwards, there was "a more constructive approach" than there had been at the beginning of the meeting. "We haven't reached the point where the whole Community is clambering up our safety net to salvation," he said. But he believed the fact that ministers were now prepared to discuss the problems meant there had been significant progress.

He remained as firm as ever on Britain's refusal to accept a "marriage" of ideas, suggested

year for want of ready money. There was discussion, too, of the British idea for a "safety net", which would be set up to catch Britain if it was required to pay more than its fair share of the Community budget.

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so far by the Commission and by Denmark, for solving the British budget problem. These were both inadequate, he said, and he did not see how putting two inadequacies together could ever make an adequate solution.

The meeting decided to put the many different ideas on the table back to specialist groups for study before the next special council in November.

The British delegation felt that the cash crisis facing the Community would help to concentrate everyone's mind on the scale of the problem.

The tough British stand was causing irritation in other delegations. One diplomat said that Sir Geoffrey was suffering from illusions of his own if he thought anyone would take

Britain's full demands seriously. STRASBOURG: A move to hold part of Britain's 1983 budget rebate hostage against a long-term reform of the EEC's finances was launched in the European Parliament yesterday (Patricia Clough writes).

The Parliament's budget committee proposed to move £171.6m from the second 1982 supplementary budget into a reserve fund which would only be released if the EEC summit produced a "clear concept" on future EEC financing in Athens on December 5 and 6.

The committee also proposed to allot an extra £330m for agricultural spending, which has been rising so fast that the Community faces the unenviable prospect of running out of cash.

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## Poles angry at Norway over Nobel

Warsaw - The Polish Government has protested verbally to Norway about the decision to grant Mr Lech Walesa the Nobel Peace Prize, but Oslo has discreetly warned of "serious consequences" if the former Solidarity chief is prevented from collecting the award (Roger Wiles writes).

Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said yesterday that it was up to the militia headquarters in Gdansk whether Mr Walesa would be allowed to leave the country.

## Odessa polluted after mishap

Moscow (Reuter) - An accident at a US-built chemical plant near the Black Sea port of Odessa caused serious pollution last month, official sources in Moscow said.

Water supplies to most of the city had to be cut off for several days after ammonia and other chemicals were discharged into the Dniester river and severely contaminated reservoirs. But fresh water was shipped in by tanker, they added.

## Bette Davis ill

Bette Davis, the film actress, suffered a mastectomy and a stroke in June but is recovering, Mr Aaron Spelling, the producer, announced in Beverly Hills, California. Miss Davis, who is 75, had kept the illness secret until now.

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## Hiss loses

Washington (AP) - Alger Hiss, whose prosecution 33 years ago became a cold war symbol of US prosecution with communist infiltration, filed in a Supreme Court attempt to clear his name. The justices refused, without comment, to review his 1950 perjury conviction for telling a grand jury he was not a spy for the Soviet Union.

## Runaways safe

Badajoz, Spain (APP) - A West German girl, aged 12, who ran away with her brother, aged 4, four months ago has been found with him at Merida in south-western Spain. The girl, who is 15 for her age, used her mother's passport and posed as the boy's mother.

## Jumblatt jeopardizes Beirut unity talks

Beirut (Reuter) - Efforts to convene a Lebanese national reconciliation conference were in disarray yesterday after the Beirut newspapers published a statement by the party of Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, which rejected a government proposal to meet at the presidential palace outside Beirut.

The Progressive Socialist Party also called for a delay in the arrival of Greek and Italian observers who are expected here to monitor a shaky ceasefire.

Mr Rafik Hariri, a Lebanese businessman with Saudi Arabian ties, returned his efforts yesterday to resume his efforts to reconcile the warring factions which have been haggling over a conference site for the past two weeks. Oppositious sources said that a preliminary meeting due to convene today to prepare for the conference was in doubt because of the uncertainty over the site.

The sources said that the preliminary meeting could still convene within the next two days if a suitable site was found.

Mr Jumblatt sees the conference as a forum to press his demands for a greater say for

Lebanon's 250,000 Druze in running the country.

Beirut radio reported new outbreaks of shelling between Christian and Druze-held villages in the troubled Kharroub region, 25 miles south of Beirut. Efforts to send paramilitary police to disengage the two sides have foundered on Druze demands that the Christian "Lebanese forces" militia should first evacuate its remaining barracks from the coastal strip.

The ceasefire has been subject to mounting, but so far limited, violations.

STOCKHOLM: Mr Jumblatt held talks in Stockholm yesterday with Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, in which he requested humanitarian aid and asked for Swedish help for his cause at the Socialist International. (Christopher Mosey writes).

DAMASCUS: The loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, remained in control of several offices of his Fatah group in Damascus yesterday after losing two buildings to rebels in a gunbattle on Monday night. (Reuter reports).

## Who's Who in Lebanon conflict

Government: Led by President Amn Gemayel. Maronite Christian. Other groups represented, but accused of Christian domination. Army: Tenuous control in Beirut and fragments of Chouf Mountain. Muslim majority in rest of Lebanon. Muslim majority in officer corps. Sides increasingly with Christian Phalange. Multinational Force: 5,400 troops from US, France, Italy and Britain, backed by offshore fleet. Bolsters the Government's authority. Maronites: Most powerful community, Western-leaning, with 25 per cent of population. Provides both the President and the Commander of the army. Fighting force is Phalange of Kata'ib, including some Orthodox Christians 8 per cent of population. Shiite Muslim sect with 30 per cent of population. Its "Amal" militia allied with Druze. Leading figure Nabih Berri, Beirut Amal chief. Druze: Sect of roughly 7 per cent population, split from main Islamic streams in 11th century. Added by Syria, Libya and PLO. Led by Walid Jumblatt and Progressive Socialist Party militia. Mountain strongholds. Palestine Liberation Organization: Forces in Lebanon split between loyalists of chairman Yasser Arafat, confined to northern Tripoli area, and Syrian-aligned dissidents under Colonel Abu Mousa and Mr Abu Saleh. ISRAEL: Occupies south Lebanon on vague Awaril River line and into central Bekaa Valley. Syria: Occupies north and east Lebanon. Armed by Russia. Seeks to stabilize Gemayel Government.

## Zia 'playing for time' in talks with politicians

Islamabad (Reuter) - A leading Pakistani politician reported no progress yesterday in the first talks between President Zia ul-Haq and civilian leaders since political parties were banned four years ago.

Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, who met General Zia for three and a half hours, said he thought the President was buying time by opening a dialogue with political parties during an opposition campaign for immediate elections.

He said the general told him he wanted to meet the heads of several other parties in the coming weeks and then announce his plans.

A government statement on the talks said they were cordial

## Reagan prepares ground for Peking visit

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan, who is proposing to visit Peking in April, met Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday in a statement issued in Washington. The statement said that the two leaders agreed to improve US-Chinese relations.

Mr Wu's five-day visit symbolizes a new warmth in these relations which until this spring were marked by recriminations resulting mainly from Peking's objection to US arms sales to Taiwan, which Peking regards as its renegade province.

Both Peking and Washington have evidently decided not to allow their differences over Taiwan to interfere with their

## Iraq Etendard deal shrouded in mystery

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Contradictory information about delivery of the five Super-Etendard jets to Iraq is flying around so fast that many people are beginning to wonder whether the French Government itself is not deliberately putting out misinformation, while playing for time in its efforts to secure a ceasefire in the three-year Iran-Iraq war.

The latest news is that the planes have not left France at all, but are at the Bordeaux-Mérignac airport in the south.

Four weeks ago, reports began circulating, quoting well-informed sources, claiming that the five Super-Etendards were at the Landivisiau Air Force Base in Brittany a few days later, however, other "well-informed" sources, claimed the planes had been dismantled, and were about to be shipped.

Hot on the heels of that information, came reports, still officially unconfirmed, that the delivery had been deferred in deference to international concern about an escalation of the war in the Gulf.

Then, on Sunday, came a flurry of new reports, all claiming the planes had left the Landivisiau base.

TEHRAN: Iran has renewed its threat to close the Gulf, cutting off about a sixth of the non-communist world's oil supplies, if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil exports (Reuter reports).

LONDON: Iraqi students in Britain have renewed their protest over alleged spying on them by diplomats from their London embassy (Henry Stanhope writes).

## Santiago march marks start of 3-day protest

From Our Correspondent, Santiago

Three days of anti-government protests began last night in Santiago with a demonstration organized by Proden, an opposition grouping including representatives of the political left, centre and right.

The Government gave permission for the march after turning down an application by the Democratic Alliance, a loose coalition of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and right-wingers, to hold four separate marches in central Santiago.

Left-wing groups are planning most of the events, with the Communists, Socialists and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) organizing demonstrations in the universities, streets and shantytowns of the capital, where employment is running at more than 30 per cent and popular discontent is high.

The Democratic Alliance, tried to reach an understanding with the Government through talks with the Interior Minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, but their collapse last week, followed by the banning of its marches, left the Alliance out on a limb.

President Augusto Pinochet has seized back the reins of power, after they had seemed to be slipping into the hands of Señor Jarpa. After the celebrations last month marking the tenth anniversary of his coup against President Allende, General Pinochet began to feel more sure of his popular support, and moved to limit the powers granted to his Interior Minister.

## Junta confronts debt crisis in Argentina

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina's military junta says it has agreed on "the basis to rechannel negotiations" in the rescheduling of the country's estimated \$27 billion foreign debt.

The precise meaning of the statement, issued late on Monday night after a four-hour meeting, was being discussed yesterday in financial circles. Renegotiation talks with 320 creditor banks were paralysed last month as a result of domestic court action, and the payments crisis led to deep divisions within the government.

The "freeze" on agreements to reschedule the debt of 32 state companies has been lifted by an appeal court, but there are two schools of opinion on how to proceed.

One view, supported by Central Bank officials, is that the agreements should be signed quickly, before the general elections, due on October 30. "We cannot wait a further 20 days to renegotiate the foreign

debt," Señor Raul Saiguinetti, a director of the Central Bank, has said.

The country is in a very serious situation. Imports have been virtually suspended, and whoever wins the elections the day after taking office, will face many other problems apart from the foreign debt.

On the other hand, the Air Force and some politicians support a moratorium, to allow the new government to deal with it.

The decision, in many senses, lies with the creditor banks. They originally set October 17 as the deadline for Argentina to put its financial house in order. The committee of 12 leading banks coordinating the creditors was due to meet yesterday in New York. Some foreign bankers in Buenos Aires suggested that opinion was moving in favour of a postponement, on the grounds that the Government has neither the authority nor the necessary coherence to implement the agreements.

# Salvador church rejoins the battle

From Christopher Thomas, San Salvador

It is 8am in San Salvador Cathedral. Where there should be great windows, there is tin, where the ornate doors should hang, there are feeble barriers. Pigeons are scurrying in the high roof, three young men in jeans pluck at guitars, blind beggars are about.

It is time for Mass. The soldiers are at the doorway. There is a palpable sense of excitement from 500 worshippers sitting and standing in the hollow, half-built building. Mgr René Vasquez, the auxiliary Archbishop of San Salvador, is in green robes and about to deliver another remarkable courageous homily.

They kill priests in El Salvador. Mgr Oscar Romero, Archbishop of San Salvador, was murdered in 1980. 10 priests have been assassinated. 25 have been abused. 380 remain to deliver the message.

The Church stopped spending on the cathedral in 1979 - it was being rebuilt after a fire - on the orders of Archbishop Romero. The money was given to the poor. An assassin's bullet ended his life on March 24 the next year because he was so critical of the brutality of the ultra-right.

It sent a convulsion through the Catholic Church. The student condemnations unleashed for a while and crept back slowly - with confidence, but without assertion.

Since Pope John Paul's visit in March, that has changed. The Church has rediscovered itself.

Mgr Vasquez speaks into a microphone, his words echoing off the cold concrete walls. "The legacy of sin continues to devastate our country. The violence of the past week makes any person with Christian feelings shiver. Lord, free Salvador of kidnappings, of threats of terrorism by the right and left."

The people applaud. "Positive, the most admirable act of the week was the assassination of four persons (by the rightist) Maximiliano Hernández Martínez Brigade. We are arriving at the limits of barbarism."

"If this orgy of blood is not stopped, the slightest suspicion will be enough to condemn to death any Salvadoran without delay without knowing his executioner."

More applause. The ultra-right death squads are back again, shadowy groups from private enterprise, sections of the armed forces and rightist political elements.

The Church condemns them unceasingly. Mgr Ricardo Urdaneta, Vicar-General of the Arch-Diocese of San Salvador, said that most assassinations are carried out by paramilitary groups and others to the right. He had heard that 80 per cent of people murdered in the past three years were victims of the right.

"President Reagan says the human rights situation is improving," he said. "He is wrong, certainly. But I understand he has a political vision of the situation. It is not a humanist vision, not an ethical vision."

"It would be easy for the Church in Salvador to choose an easy life, to say that only the (leftist) guerrillas are the bad guys. People would then be happy with us."

"I wonder if God would be happy."

Mr Jopling in Athens yesterday: Far from surprised

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# Andropov gives up hope of winning deal on missiles in Geneva

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov has given up hope of an agreement at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles and is counting on a "hot summit" of anti-nuclear protests in Europe to prevent Nato deployments, diplomats here believe.

The main target of an eleven-hour Soviet propaganda campaign is West Germany, where a senior Soviet delegation led by Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the Soviet-Communist Party's international information department, has been putting the Soviet case this week, warning Bonn not to accept new Nato missiles on its soil.

The delegation crossed the path of a West German Bundestag team on its way to Moscow for talks.

In its latest broadside *Pravda* yesterday said the stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in West Germany in December would breach Soviet-German treaties signed in the 1970s which included undertakings by Bonn not to use force or prepare to launch a war from West German soil.

Until the sidetrack crisis a month and a half ago, Mr Andropov often referred nostalgically to the détente of the 1970s, and appeared to be laying the groundwork for a last minute compromise at Geneva. In the aftermath of the tragedy

the Soviet leader kept a low profile for a month before deciding to reinforce the hard-line rhetoric of Russia's military spokesmen rather than try to salvage the moves towards an arms agreement.

He described President Reagan's new proposals at Geneva as "calculated, shortsighted and suicidal" and said any illusions that Reagan Administration policies might "evolve for the better" had been finally dispelled.

Mr Andropov is expected to maintain his bitterly anti-American tone in a speech in Sofia after this week's meeting of Warsaw pact foreign ministers in the Bulgarian capital. The minister will also dominate talks in Vienna this weekend between Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart.

Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democrats' veteran disarmament expert and head of the Bundestag delegation, spent the day yesterday in search of common ground on the missile question, but it seemed elusive. Diplomats here said it was wrong to suppose that Moscow had not yet said its "final word".

"There are times when you have to take what the Russians say at face value", one West-European diplomat commented, "and this is one of them. What might have been common ground is rapidly filling up with rockets."

Diplomats believe that if Russia fails to prevent the Nato deployments it will abandon the Geneva medium-range talks as pointless while continuing the parallel talks on strategic arms (Sart). Soviet officials have hinted that cruise and Pershing 2s - once deployed and a *fait accompli* - could be incorporated into Sart and classified as "strategic".

● **BONN:** The talks this weekend between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko are seen here as the last chance for the Geneva negotiations (Michael Sinyon writes).

Herr Genscher will draw on his long-standing professional relationship with Mr Gromyko to try to convince him that it is not too late for agreement if the Russians are ready to reply constructively to the latest American proposals.

He has already denied any intention of acting as a mediator between Moscow and Washington. But he will emphasize, in tones less ideological than those heard in Washington, the advantages of the latest Western offer, while insisting that the Russians will not shake Western resolution by threats or by encouragement of the peace movement.

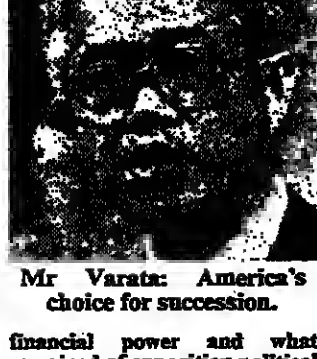
# Philippines in turmoil: Part 2

## Divided opposition lacks panache

David Watts, South-East Asia Correspondent, has visited Manila to report on the turmoil since the murder in August of a leading opponent of President Marcos. In this second article he examines the prospects for political succession. His first article appeared on yesterday's feature page.



Mrs Marcos: obvious source of future power.



Mr Varata: America's choice for succession.

The assassination of Benigno Aquino and the years of martial law have robbed the Philippines of its political birthright: politicians of sufficient stature to take over when President Ferdinand Marcos leaves the scene.

Even as the health of the President wanes there is no political figure behind whom people can unite, no name which can spark enthusiasm like that of Aquino. More than six weeks after the former senator's death the opposition is still working hard on a joint programme, trying to patch together a "shadow" government which would lay claim to power when the President goes.

But these politicians know they can scarcely claim to be the men of the future, many of them having been associated with Mr Marcos in one way or another.

Politics in the Philippines in modern times has always been a question of money and patronage. After the declaration of martial law in 1972, President Marcos successfully raided the opposition parties for much of their talent. Traditional politics could not survive in the subsequent years, with the media controlled by Mr Marcos's men and with

the stuff Philippines politics are made of. Personalities with the panache of a Marcos are what is needed. The best the opposition can hope for is to have a set of figures standing by, should Mr Marcos suddenly go, to prevent what many fear may be bloody contest for power.

The most obvious source of future political power centres around the President's wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos. She already holds several important positions, including Minister of Human Settlements, which disburses a vast amount of government funding. She is also Governor of Metro Manila, the capital area.

She recently announced that she would retire from politics and play no part in next year's election should the ruling New Society Movement (NSM) allow her to step down. There is not likely to be a lack of KBL sponsors for a motion that she should stay, but any subsequent grab for power by Mrs Marcos would not be so well received by the public at large.

She would most likely have the backing of General Fabian Ver the armed forces Chief of Staff and the men who control the broad, high ground of the Philippines' natural resources industries.

General Ver represents far more than merely the Army and the Air Force, having control also of intelligence and the various special commands, including the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) which was in charge of security at

# China joins nuclear watchdog agency

Vienna (Reuter) - China was yesterday admitted to the International Atomic Agency, the watchdog body which operates safeguards and inspections on civil nuclear reactors.

Approval of China's application, was by a unanimous show of hands at the agency's general conference here, China becomes its one hundred and twelfth member.

China will have to deposit with the US Government an instrument of acceptance of the statutes of IAEA, the atomic agency, a UN-affiliated body, before it can become a fully active member.

The country will not be bound by its membership to conform to the agency's international safeguards and inspection system, but it will be under pressure from other members to do so voluntarily, diplomats said.

Other states with nuclear weapons - the US, Britain and France - have voluntary safeguard agreements with the International Atomic Agency.

Mr Hans Blix, the agency's director-general, said that China could both benefit from and contribute to global cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Mr Donald Hodel, the US Energy secretary said "This decision by the world's most populous country, and a nation with a growing nuclear programme is of great significance."



Tail down: A Boeing 747 owned by Flying Tigers air freight company sitting on the tarmac at Frankfurt yesterday after part of its cargo broke loose and smashed through the fuselage.

# Oppenheimer will vote against electoral reform

From Michael Horisby, Johannesburg

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the doyen of South African industrialists and former chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, the world's biggest mining group, says he will vote "No" on November 2 in the all-white referendum on the Constitution Bill, passed by Parliament last August, but not yet promulgated.

If the Bill is approved, it will probably be put into effect early next year. It would extend the franchise, on separate voters' rolls, to the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities, whose representatives would sit in different chambers alongside the white chamber. The legislative function of the new chambers, however, would be little more than advisory.

Mr Oppenheimer, who retired as chairman of Anglo at the end of last year but still heads De Beers, the corporation's diamond mining arm, said his decision was made "with regret, certainly, but with no doubt in my mind."

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, had shown courage in pursuing reform, Mr Oppenheimer said, but had found it necessary to structure this reform in a way which entrenched the power of the white majority party (the ruling National Party).

The Government had also failed to consider the political rights of the millions of urban and rural blacks who wanted to remain South African citizens and rejected independence on Pretoria's terms.

What the Government had in mind for blacks, Mr Oppenheimer said, it had been made plain that it did not include a share in parliamentary power.

Opinion among white English-speaking businessmen is divided over the referendum. Most are expected to vote "Yes", believing the Constitution Bill represents a small, if inadequate, step, in the right direction.

The most interesting development has been the upsurge of black opposition. It had been thought that they were indifferent to what they saw as an all-white exercise.

But in the past few weeks, blacks of all political shades, led by Kwa Zulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, have warned of a violent backlash if blacks are permanently excluded from South Africa's constitutional future.

# Farmer dies using gun to club black

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A farmer was killed by a shot from his own gun as he beat a black labourer with the butt, it was reported yesterday.

Mr Petrus Van Der Merwe, who was 46, swung the gun at Mr David Radebe, who had worked for him for 15 years, as they argued about a pick-up truck stuck in mud near his farm at Credfort, Orange Free State.

His son, Johannes said that two shots went off as his father swung the gun first time but they went wide.

The third time he struck Mr Radebe the butt broke and another shot went off which hit Mr Van Der Merwe in the stomach, killing him instantly.

# Namibia unit blamed for death

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Members of a police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia were yesterday found guilty by an inquest court of causing the death of a black detainee last year "by an unlawful act or omission".

The unnamed policemen were members of the Koevoet (Afrikaans for crowbar), an anti-guerrilla unit with a grisly reputation for brutality and ruthlessness.

Mr A. H. Coetzee, the magistrate who presided at the inquest with a forensic pathologist, said that Mr. Jona Hamukwaya, the detainee, had probably died from a head injury as a result of an unlawful act by certain members of the Koevoet.

Mr Hamukwaya was arrested by a Koevoet detachment on November 18 last year in northern Namibia. The police said they were looking for Swapo guerrillas who had been given food by villagers in the area.

Witnesses at the inquest, in Rundu, north-eastern Namibia, said they had seen Koevoet policemen hitting Mr Hamukwaya in the chest and back with rifle butts.

# Police kill two

Chihuahua, Mexico (AP) - Police charged and fired into a crowd of leftist protesters at a small town in northern Mexico, killing a 76-year-old man and a small child and wounding at least 20 other people.

# Far from home

Jiddah (AP) - A thirsty Dutch carrier pigeon found in the desert near here has been returned to the Netherlands.

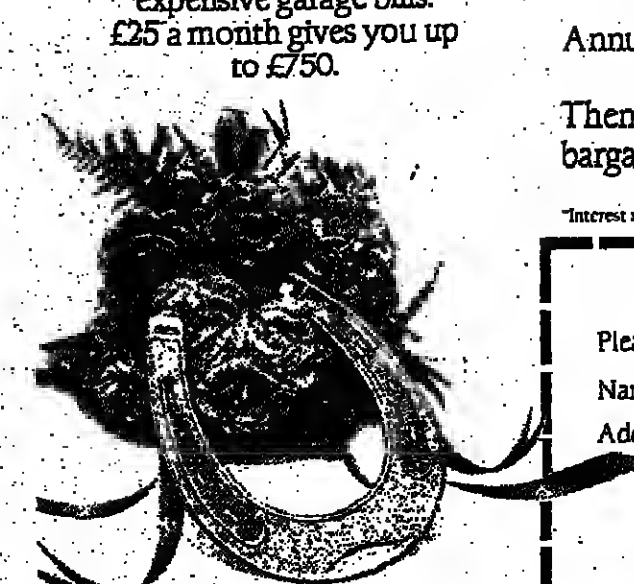
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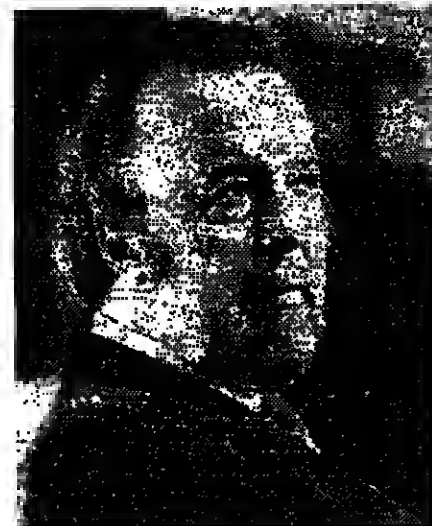
The Listening Bank



# THE ARTS

In the wake of Sir Peter Hall's *Diaries*, Irving Wardle reveals that Hall and Jonathan Miller have much more in common as directors than the public image of antagonism might suggest

## Theatre perceived as a team game



"Official classicism"

"Iconoclastic novelty"

Along with other stirring tales of old South Bank battles from the boardroom to the picket line, Peter Hall's *Diaries* have reopened the directorial can of worms that occasioned the resignations of Jonathan Miller and Michael Blakemore.

Briefly, the story begins at the turn of the Seventies with Hall's arrival at the National Theatre and his simultaneous conversion to the doctrine of militant classicism. To the consternation of his admirers, the director of *The Wars of the Roses* and the drop-out *Hamlet* announced that he was turning his back on these youthful follies and would be playing no more topical games with the nation's masterpieces.

Even while Hall was setting up his cultural strongroom Miller was raiding it and gleefully spiriting the contents away to Edwardian Venice. Miller's *Diaries* taking his cue from the kind of intellectual buccannery that had made things bum at Stratford in the previous decade. By 1970, Miller's star was rising towards Hall's zenith, and not the least of the ills that befell the new National Theatre was the fatal conjunction that brought them together for two unhappy years and a much-publicized divorce.

The effect of this personal split was to divide the classical theatre itself into rival factions with Hall and Miller cast as opposing figureheads. Hall stood for centres of excellence; Miller for lightweight, fly-by-night operations. Hall stood for official classicism; Miller for iconoclastic novelty. Hall liked working with stars; Miller with

enthusiastic troupers like the *Measure for Measure* company which he said had been collected from the bottom of Peter Hall's toybox.

This, however, was not an independent assessment of the two men, but how they chose to present themselves to interviewers. Directors are the most articulate of all theatrical publicists, and what they say about themselves is apt to get printed and believed. If Hall and Miller had not been the source of so much readable copy, and if we had only their work to go on, I doubt whether we would ever have seen them as adversaries at all.

Take, for instance, the dispute over "conceptual" versus "faithful" production. This seems to me an entirely illusory issue, as either approach is at the mercy of what

happens in rehearsal. Hall's *Diaries* record one associate's meeting at which Miller alarmed the company by proposing to direct an all-male version of *The Importance of Being Earnest* (why not, in view of the NT's previous all-male *As You Like It* and its subsequent all-black *Measure for Measure*). Miller did not get his show; but a year or two later he directed *The Importance of Being Earnest* at Greenwich with a German Lady Bracknell, which struck some people as an outrageous gimmick and others as a piercing insight into the Wilhelmian influence on late Victorian aristocracy.

To Hall, this must have seemed like going one better than a baritone Gwendolen. But, according to Miller, his Lady Bracknell was having a memory block ("He's not very good at pointing a line,

Oscar"), and improvising a blotting-paper approximation of the part. Miller's remedy was to suggest that the whole company played in joke voices; whereupon the actress took advantage of her half-German advantage and showed herself in crisp, faultlessly memorized command of the lines. How many directorial masterstrokes, over which reviewers have rhapsodized, have derived from solving some basic acting problem?

I would like to know, for example, how far Hall's decision to include the English sub-plot in *Volpone* derived from John Gielgud's readiness to play Sir Politick Would-Be; and whether the presence of a plump singer in his *Othello* cast gave Miller the idea of presenting the comically doomed Lenky in the

bespectacled likeness of Franz Schnabert.

Theatre being a team activity, the answer to such questions may not normally matter very much; it only starts to matter when someone raises the spectre of a jackbooted autocrat dragging actors and text into the service of a single interpretative viewpoint. Such an idea was abroad during the decade of the *Diaries*: I wondered what truth there was in it, and in 1979, while this newspaper was suspended, I seized the chance of switching from the mistrusted role of reviewer to the increasingly indulged role of observer. The National Theatre was extremely hospitable, and gave me access to the rehearsals of William Gaskill, Christopher Meehan, John Dexter and Peter Hall. I also had a whale of



a time at Greenwich during Miller's rehearsals of *She Would If She Could*.

As you would expect, the experience revealed a great variety of working methods, which are outside the scope of this article. What is to the point is that there was not one intellectual terrorist on the scene; and no cherished textual interpretation that was not modified or discarded by contact with the human element.

Dexter began work on *As You Like It* with the idea of setting the play in a continuous environment of peasant drudgery and seasonal rituals. That idea went down the drain, as did Gaskill's elaborately formalized duels for *A Fair Quarell* (thanks in part to the NATKE crew who had left a large hole in the middle of his stage). For each

director, you could envisage a counter-theatrical equivalent: navigator, Socratic analyst, sports coach. But none of them pulled rank.

Two memories that stand out are of Hall getting up and improvising a stream of baby-talk for Constanze during one of the last scenes of *Antony and Cleopatra*, and Miller contemplating his matricidal leading lady, laid flat on her back by a fit of the vapours, and asking two of the company to manhandle her off-stage like a Laurel and Hardy plank. Each director, it seemed to me, could have changed places with the other. Hall does not go off into Miller's cadenzas of baroque clowning (who does?), but when it came to the practice of directing, their approach seemed identical. Unlike Dexter, who knows his texts and footnotes by heart, they do not go in for academic preparation. Hall's statement that his ideas "do not really take shape until working with people on the stage" applies equally to Miller, who disdains improvisation exercises, as his way of rehearsing is a prolonged and prolonged improvisation. Both love getting in among the actors, and conducting a professional task in an atmosphere of energetic fun.

Above all, both derive their authority not from any pre-arranged master-plan but from the capacity to think very fast on their feet. Directors, as a rule, do not see each other at work. Whether or not this goes for Hall and Miller I cannot say; but I quit my spell as an observer feeling that much wasterful antagonism might have been avoided if each could have been a fly on the other's wall.

### Music in London

## Touch of elitism

**Brandis Quartet**  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Encouragingly described in their publicity material as "an elitist ensemble", the Brandis Quartet of Berlin proved, in Beethoven's Op 18 No 1, to be a quartet of soloists in the best sense. Such equal-voiced playing seemed apt as in his revision of this piece before publication the composer was concerned with an even-handed distribution of musical interest between the instruments.

Beethoven is traditionally thought to have had *Romeo and Juliet* tomb scene in mind when composing the slow movement, and the work's main weight lies here - perhaps unduly so. It was a bit smooth, but the Brandis players showed an appreciation of the finale's humour and the sophistications of its sonata-roondo form, especially the moments of contrapuntal zest.

Despite the above encomium, there were Beethovenian passages when one was not sure if the cello's bass line was strong enough, and during Wolf's *Italian Serenade* the first violin's part was occasionally understated. There was an engagingly instantaneous response, though, to this music's shifting moods, now whimsical, now insistent.

Quite different sorts of equivocation are sometimes at work in Schubert's C major Quintet, for which the Brandis ensemble was joined by Steven Isserlis as second cellist. The consequent richness was always finely controlled, and this, somewhat paradoxically, was a result of fully flowering expressiveness of each line.

Every nuance appeared to relate to all other nuances, and nowhere more so, of course, than in the Adagio.

No amount of familiarity can make this other than one of chamber music's profoundest experiences, and it was perfectly just that those widely arching melodies received the evening's most memorable playing.

**Max Harrison**

### Debuts

It is strange that London has not heard the Russian violinist Yevgeny Medvedev. Now 41, and domiciled in West Germany, he arrived at the Wigmore Hall not as a tentative debutant but with a boldness springing from total command of his instrument. In a first half of Vivaldi, Tartini and César Franck he now and again emerged too highly-strung, even Franck's ardent Sonata seemed at times to burst out of its skin, with Gordon Back, otherwise admirable, forgetting how easily the piano can dominate the second movement. But thanks to pungent attack and rhythmic tension, also a very wide range of dynamics and colour, Mr Medvedev's F minor Sonata was arrestingly vivid. Nor can he be over-praised for the potent contrast of mood, *madura in pace*, that he found in 10 Preludes from Shostakovich's Op 34 in an uncommonly telling transcription for violin and piano by Dmitri Tziganov.

The Spanish pianist Mario Momral was a virtuoso of unusual control, able to throw off seven Transcendental Studies by Liszt and the *Caracas Fantasy* chosen as first encore as effortlessly as if they had been grade-one exercises. He had formidable strength to match lightning dexterity, and always maintained the clearest texture. In climaxes he was inclined to harden his tone, certainly to an excessive degree for a work such as Chopin's B minor Sonata, while in this composer's more intimate lyricism his cantabile was insufficiently luminous. Bot both the Sonata and the Barcarolle found him appreciative of their logic and larger shape. If only there had been evidence of a more immediate and personal emotional commitment, of a keener sense of wonder, this would have been a recital to remember.

It was hardly to be expected that a trio from France called Les Idées Beethoven would discharge their country's Baroque and twentieth-century music with equal authority. Denis Artois, harpsichord accompanist of Couperin's "Les Dominos" was in fact as sensitively executed as it was deeply felt, but the flautist, Pierre Miscevic, sounded furtive in this early period, and the brave soprano, Veronica Grange, less than completely assured in intonation and vocal production. But, though still handicapped by small tone, the flautist met the demands of the repertoire, and Rousset with more conviction after the interval, while the singer, too, proved infinitely more tonally and expressively beguiling in Foulenc, Rousset and a pithy now 1920s-type Cocteau cycle, *Trousse de voyage*, by the versatile Denis Artois, now at the piano.

**Fly Away Home**  
Lyric Studio,  
Hammersmith

Any man who has ever longed to escape from nappy-buckets and sleepless nights to a solitary garret with a typewriter will find even as he reads his copy of William Humble's play, at least during its first half.

Tim, who sees himself as the Balzac of the North London Polytechnic, first quits his student pad and settles reluctantly for an inner-city house as the price of marriage to Anna. Andy, his old flame, may mock, but nobody could call Clapham Junction bourgeois, and raising a family there is out of the question. Anna, however, swiftly contrives a pregnancy, and it is out to the leafy suburbs and a grinding domestic round that turns the NT retrospective into a thing of the past.

Inch by inch, Tim loses all his most cherished ground, and takes his revenge with incessant sniping and bloody-mindedness, laughing on to the idea of his unwritten novel as the last outpost of his old identity.

*Fly Away Home* enacts this grim variation on the classic theme of the artist man and the mother woman in the form of a morality play: defined at the Lyric by Roger Gossop's divided stage with a central area of blackness flanked by the suburban living room and the squalid Acton flat. While a table is laid for dinner in one area, baked beans are spooned up in the other; and Tim is stranded between two ways of life, not knowing to which he belongs.

Also, Mr Humble invokes the morality device of the good and evil angels, in the form of a fully married-up neighbour, Robbie, who dotes on his family, and the brutally con-attached Andy.

So far the play presents a standard pattern more than a particular story. In the second half, it starts making individual choices, and questions start



Playing from the guts: Hywel Bennett

creeping in. Why, for instance, is Tim so resistant to change, especially as he loves his son? It is not even as if he were writing his book. Rows and thunderous silences then explode into an act of separation - played from the guts by Diana Quick and Hywel Bennett as a classic encounter between a passionately oedipal woman and an unfeeling man who casts his eyes up in despair even as he is putting an arm round her shoulder. But Mr Humble caps this truthful climax by sentimentally polishing off Tim's beloved son as well; thus bringing him round to maudlin remorse for destroying his chances of ordinary happiness.

At this point Mr Humble

spring a thrilling surprise. Anna returns to the stage to attack the play we have just seen as Tim's ultimate betrayal. Depending on who you look at it, she is invading his last sanctuary of private space, or taking a just revenge on all those writers who have exploited personal relationships under the pretext of art. The only problem here, though, is that the character of Tim is drawn with such guilt that you never feel he had it in him to write the play. Roger Lloyd Pack and Tim Woodward incisively define the domestic and epistolary extremes in Peter James's production.

His new series of three films began on Thames last night with *Thank You Jesus*, which focused on Pastor J. Smith, a large, nattily dressed, attractive black lady whose Church of the New Testament Assembly offers a largely black congregation in Leyton a place of light and relief and diversion from their sufferings in the way of unemployment and social deprivation.

She also said that she was against black people trying to be

### Television

## Keeping a sense of prestige

The worship at her church is emotional, rhythmic and centered into, whether it be penitent or celebratory, with a gusto that eventually carries along even those whites who appear to have more inhibition in these gatherings than blacks.

Pastor Smith told us that unemployment in this part of London's East End was highest among the blacks. She put it as high as seven out of 10; and expressed particular concern for youngsters who, she said, needed to be four or five times as brilliant as a white to compete successfully for a job. They were also, she said, suffering particularly because, unlike their forebears, they were less inclined to "endure passively."

like whites and that she wanted them to behave as nature inclined them. She wanted them to be proud and avoid what she considered to be the worst injury individuals could do themselves, which was to do something that lowered their estimation of their own prestige.

We saw Pastor Smith going energetically and pleasantly about her work: prayer services, playgroups, weddings and baptisms but, though the photography was intimate and and good, we heard little other of Pastor Smith's beliefs and philosophy, which was a pity because curiosity awakened but left unsatisfied is an irritant. No doubt Mr Cvitanovich has the answers but he did not let on. Let us hope his next two films will be more explicit.

She also said that she was against black people trying to be

**Dennis Hackett**

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**Just a Kick in the Grass**  
Nuffield, Southampton

Richard Ireson's play about football corruption has been worth waiting for. In March the trustees of Bromley's Churchill Theatre cancelled a planned premiere, blaming "blatant language; suspiciously glib; and its grim picture of boardroom frauds and a bent Fraud Squad was the real offence, but after overbearing shocked older patrons at the Nuffield I am not so sure.

What did they expect from a play whose cast-list stretches from the former barrow-boy chairman to the hoodlums on the terraces? Actually they talk much the same way, thus strengthening the impression of a continuum of thuggery with skinheads at one end, detectives

expecting £1,000 bribes in the middle, and a borsemeat-hamburger millionaire in the directors' box at the top.

Heller himself (John Bardo) is a memorably monstrous creation, telling the officers to make themselves useful beating up Blacks, tipping his players £20 when they reach the First Division ("like waiters", one says bitterly), then watching impotently as they get thrashed by Liverpool and a smooth young local councillor unable to tell soccer from rugby (Michael Cadman) sorts out the deficit and snatches his job, his salary and his leggy secretary.

Mr Ireson's railish for damning his characters with well-observed detail slows the forward drive of the plot, and David Gilmour's production cannot hide that. But the parts prove wonderfully playable. Haller's fur-coated missus

(Brenda Fricker) would "rather watch gangrene fester" than a football fly, but is set on bringing her husband down before cancer stops her. Crippled by a foul, the team's black wonderboy (Ben Orukwe) is thrown on the scrapheap with pitiful compassion. The harmless simpleton who lives for winter Saturdays (Patrick Monckton) sees his home ground ploughed for a more profitable shopping development.

And there the play shows its sympathies: greed, graft, privilege with a cosmetic common touch, have reduced a game, a source of fun, to the point where new shops and new jobs would actually do more good. For Mr Ireson, football's cancer is terminal and deserved - as challenging a kick-off to discussion as you could want.

**Anthony Masters**

**Joanne Brackeen**  
Ronnie Scott's

There was a time, perhaps bracketed by the deaths of Charlie Parker in 1955 and John Coltrane in 1967, when what we call modern jazz lost friends through the insistence of many fine musicians on ironing all conventional expressive nuance out of their playing. Instead of being punctuated by accent and pause, improvisations were delivered like electronic print-outs, with velocity and complexity seeming to be the only parameters.

Luckily, the avant garde of the 1960s and 1970s reversed this process: Ornette Coleman and Albert Ayler were two exemplars who broadened the

range of gesture, while the graduates of Chicago's influential Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians looked both forward and backward at the same time, to the point where many young improvisers now have more in common with the dramatically effervescent pre-modern styles of Bubber Miles and Tricky Sam Nanton than with the straight-faced beboppers of the Fifties.

Joanne Brackeen, a Californian pianist whose experience with the bands of Woody Shaw, Stan Getz and others has earned her a growing reputation, runs against this trend, indeed, the duets she is currently performing in London with the bassist, Clint Houston represent a definition of the opposite approach.

Whether in such highly wrought original compositions as "Einstein" and "Special Identity" or the more familiar cadences of "My Romance", the sheer density of their outpourings floods the perceptions: as sometimes happens with Cecil Taylor, the drama is reduced simply because there is too much to absorb. Occasionally an isolated felicity shines through, such as one of Houston's sotto voce glides or Brackeen's way of terminating a series of rat-tat-tat block chords with a quick tremolo, but, while sincere admiration is an appropriate response to the music's logic, spirit and percussive drive, the heart does not really respond.

**Richard Williams**

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SPECTRUM



Communist aggression and lies constitute the great temptation of our time, according to Jeane Kirkpatrick. In a last extract from her conversation with George Urban, she tells why this is so

The ignorance of Western intellectuals

Kirkpatrick: I don't find it difficult to explain the West European position on El Salvador - although I think it very short-sighted. It represents an extraordinary blindness and/or indifference to the security interests of the US. For what is the message our European Allies are sending us when criticising our positions in Central America and voting against us at the UN? Is it this? That the US is expected to be concerned about the security of Western Europe, but Western Europe need not have a reciprocal concern about the security of the US?

Now, I grant you that the US is a member of a Nato alliance which is explicitly concerned with the security of Western Europe, while the West European countries are not members of any alliance that would guarantee the security of the USA in its own hemisphere. But the fact is that the Caribbean and Central America constitute the fourth border of the USA. The Soviets perceived very accurately as early as 1967 that this area was a kind of "soft underbelly" of the US, and that our capacity to act forcefully elsewhere in the world depended on our freedom from a serious threat to our security on our borders. It follows that US security in Central America ought to be a prime concern of Europe.

The full text of the conversation between Jeane Kirkpatrick and George Urban will appear in the 30th anniversary issue of Encounter on October 20. George Urban is a writer and historian specialising in soviet affairs. Jeane Kirkpatrick is the US Ambassador to the UN.

What disturbed me a great deal at the UN was the discovery of the multiple issues on which the US, the UK, and Western Europe have different perspectives.

The most disturbing for me have been the human rights issues. All Western nations have repeatedly acquiesced in ignoring massive human rights violations by the Soviets and their satellites (Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia), and focus their protests on the real but both qualitatively and quantitatively lesser violations committed by traditional non-communist anti-communist autocracies in Latin America, and also in Israel.

Urban: But has the US pursued a different and more principled course? Kirkpatrick: Not really. Until the arrival of the present Administration, the US passively acquiesced in all this. Since last year, however, we have declared war on using such double standards, especially in the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Last year, in Geneva, we finally managed (in cooperation with the West European countries) to pass a weak resolution on Poland, calling on the Secretary-General at least to investigate human rights abuses there. Unbelievably, this was the first human-rights resolution affecting a communist country which was ever passed by the Human Rights Commission. And, as I say, though important, it was much weaker than the human rights resolutions regularly endorsed by a Third Committee of the UN General Assembly on Guatemala, El Salvador, Uruguay, or Chile.

Right now, it is almost impossible to interest our West European friends in human rights violations in Nicaragua, even though we have incontrovertible documentary evidence to show that the Sandinista regime is subjecting many thousands of Miskito Indians to the most brutal maltreatment.

All this leads me to the disquieting conclusion I have already mentioned: that some Western nations have a highly politicized concept of the moral issues involved, that they are apparently indifferent to the security interests of the US in Central and South America; and that they are too often content to acquiesce in human rights policies whose principal functions is to serve the political interests of the Soviet bloc. Sweden provides the extreme example of all these tendencies. Their human rights policies in the UN bodies are highly ideological and by no means "neutral" in their political content.

Urban: May I return to end this long colloquy, to what we have said about the extraordinary predilection of Western intellectuals - and a sector of Western youth for giving the benefit of the doubt (and more than that) to communist régimes. Haven't we read too many clever things about their motivation? The majority of them - or so it seems to me - are just angry young men and women raging at the limitations of the human condition. May of them do not even consciously support socialism. They simply echo man's anguished cry since the beginning of time: "There has to be a better world, or life, or society than this one."

Don't you think that this vague longing - this non-specific, negative Utopianism, this really adolescent urge to tear down the temple - is perhaps all we have to look for when trying to explain "the reason of the clerks," whether on the left or on the right?

Kirkpatrick: That is certainly the main source of the intellectual confusion. Alienation from existing authority - not economic force - is the principle determinant of their susceptibility to totalitarianism. Totalitarian ideologies promise an end of "alienation". False consciousness, isolation, anomie, separation, loneliness, purposelessness - all are defined as subjective consequences of objective social ills, therefore as capable of being eradicated through social engineering.



'Most disturbing for me have been the human rights issues'

eradicated through social engineering.

The intellectuals we have in mind act in a spirit that assumes that human nature in the future may be qualitatively different from what it was in the past, a spirit that views each situation as tabula rasa on which a plan can be imposed, and therefore sees experience in other times and places as having no real relevance. Intention becomes more important than experience, intelligence than custom. Yet the most extraordinary fact about our times is, to say it again, the tenacity with which persons who pride themselves on being rational and scientific hold to a mystical faith in political positions which are demonstrably false and unreasonable.

Despite the fact that Communist parties have no reliable relation to the masses - do not come to power through mass action, do not submit industry to the control of the people or organize production for the benefit of the workers, and do not in general rule at the pleasure of the masses - a vast body of myth, misunderstanding and confusion supports the notion that there is some sort of mystical affinity of communism and "the people."

The notion persists that communists are somehow morally superior to other elites which was amoral means to gain power and impose repressive minority dictatorships. The sources are several.

One is the semantic confusion fostered by the communists themselves through their through their systematically perverse use of language. By calling "authoritarian" that which is powerless, "dictatorial" that which is unitary, "democratic" that which is autocratic, "united" that which is imposed by terror, "peaceful" that which incites war in brief, by systematically corrupting language to obscure reality - the communists have made inroads into our sense of political reality. Language is, after all, the only medium in which we can think. It is exceedingly difficult to eliminate all the traditional connotations of words - to associate phrases like "For a Lasting Peace and a People's Democracy" with neither peace nor popular movements nor democracy.

A related form of semantic subversion, practised by communist parties everywhere, is the effort to capture prestigious symbols, slogans, and traditions. Communist parties in the underdeveloped world attempt to identify themselves with the slogans of nationalism and anti-colonialism. Communists in France attempt to identify themselves with the symbols of the Resistance, the French Revolution, and the tradition of the left. French communists have attempted to capture Victor Hugo, as American communists seized a claim to Tom Paine and Abraham Lincoln.

Communism does not grow by winning support for its own values. Neither members nor followers are regularly recruited through the appeal of communist values. Communism grows by identifying itself with the prestige symbols of competing movements and so blurring issues, stakes and alignments.

If communist parties spoke of collectivization to peasants, of internationalism to the new nations, of inexorable conflict to intellectuals, of state capitalism to the working classes, and of dictatorship to the middle classes - in short, if communist parties attempted to recruit support through the appeal of their own real values, the lines of conflict would be clearly drawn. Communism, whose values have a sharply limited appeal, would be readily defeated.

The political temptation of "the

new class" of intellectuals we have been puzzling over in the conversation lies in the belief that its members, intelligent and exemplary motives equip them to reorder the institutions, the lives, and even the characters of almost everyone by violence if necessary - this is the totalitarian temptation.

The destruction of Korean airliner 007 by Soviet rockets provides further evidence that violence and lies are regular instruments of Soviet policy and obliterate the conventional boundaries between peace and war. Soviet officials regularly behave as though truth were only what they say and as if violence were an instrument of first resort in foreign affairs. These Soviet actions and claims illuminate the Soviet conception of appropriate relations among nations in peace time.

We, on the other hand, believe that truth is as vital to cooperation and peace among nations as among people. It is depressing to consider a world in which a major nation equipped with the most powerful modern weapons believes it has a sovereign right to fire on a commercial airliner lost over its territory.

We are dealing here, not with the decisions of individuals, but with the decisions and priorities characteristic of the Soviet system. Not only did Soviet officials order the destruction of a civilian airliner and lie about it, they have also refused offers of international participation in search-and-rescue efforts in spite of internationally agreed-upon standards and practices.

We are reminded once again that the Soviet Union is a state based on the twin principles of callousness and mendacity, dedicated to the role of force, and governed by the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat which in 1920 Lenin defined in these words: "The scientific concept of dictatorship means nothing more than unrestricted power, absolutely unimpeded by law or regulations and resting directly on force."

It is this principle of force - this mentality of force - that lies at the root of the Korean Airline tragedy. This is the reality we all must ponder as we consider the threats to peace and human rights that face all of us today.

© 1983, Jeane Kirkpatrick and George Urban.

moreover... Miles Kington

Eye of the storm

According to an opinion poll taken in Soviet Russia last week, more than 99 per cent of the population said yes. And that was before they'd even been asked a question.

This East European joke, which came out of the Moreover computer over the weekend during one of its routine propaganda sessions, does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the Moreover management. With the advent of the first autumn poll in Britain (Kington closes gap on Thatcher), our hearts sink collectively. It does not take an excessive statistical survey to prove that a new, young leader of the Labour Party will gain in popularity during his honeymoon period, any more than we need an opinion poll to prove that the weather is getting cooler.

There are several things about the Soviet Union which seem attractive from a distance, mostly the absence of things we find irksome here. They don't have opinion polls, or advertising, or ten trailers before the feature film, or peace demonstrations clogging up the traffic. It's a shame in a way that we only praise the Soviets for things they haven't got, never for anything they've got, but it's nice to be able to praise them for something. And something they haven't got in profusion, I have realized over the past week, is storms.

The storm we have had in the past week is the Cecil Parkinson storm. You may have read about it. When Cecil Parkinson announced that he intended to go on living with his wife, there was an immediate storm. We knew there was a storm because the newspapers said so, a storm which grew, which raged about his head, which blew through Westminster and which threatened to bring down, if not the Tory Party, at least Cecil Parkinson.

The oddest thing about this storm, as with so many newspaper storms, was that it seemed to have no visible effect outside newspapers. No walls were knocked down in Yorkshire, no trees fell across roads in the Midlands. I have travelled extensively on public transport the last week, and eavesdropped on conversations in all our major pubs, and not once have I heard a reference to the Parkinson storm. People are simply not talking about it. I am reluctantly coming to the conclusion, bizarre though it sounds, that this storm has been a freak storm which happened only in Fleet Street and did not affect even nearby streets.

One explanation for this may be that the public were puzzled by not finding the Parkinson drama enacted on television. It is an exact replay, with the sexes reversed, of the earlier Coronation Street drama, in which Ken Barlow's wife decided to leave him and then change her mind at the last moment. The nation-wide interest was enormous, but this was because we could watch it every night on TV, and share in Denis's struggle with herself. But when the public switched on to look for Mr Parkinson holding his wife's hand and saying: "I'll make a po of it if you will" (music, credits), they looked in vain. They could believe in Ken Barlow, because they could see him with their own eyes; Mr Cecil Parkinson, I'm afraid, they tend to think of as a fictional character.

The great question remains: why do the newspapers go on believing in the existence of, and the great storm around, Mr Cecil Parkinson? And here I have a confession to make. I did not consult last Sunday's heavies for the answer. I am sure the answer was there. It always is there. The trouble is, it is always accompanied by an immensely complex and illegible diagram which invariably defeats me and makes me feel inferior. Sometimes it is labelled "Why Japanese air control missed Korean airliner", at other times it is labelled "How they detected the Maze security system" or "Why oil slicks will go on happening" but it is always the same diagram. Last Sunday it was, presumably, labelled "How the Parkinson Storm grew", but readers will have to forgive me if I had not the heart to study it.

Caroline Moorehead looks at science fiction, the folklore of the twentieth century

The message from outer space

The timing of the recent speculation about a UFO's visit to a Suffolk pine forest could hardly have been better. This week the Book Marketing Council begins its promotion of 20 science-fiction writers. The alien visitor serves to illustrate how, at least on one level, our attitudes towards space have scarcely changed in nearly a century. For the Tanham Wood spacecraft - a fast-moving object with powerful lights, discharging a red ball full of beings in silver spacesuits - is little different from H. G. Wells's Martian, who arrived in the guise of a falling star on Woking Common in the mid 1890s.

Science fiction, so the experts say, is the most misunderstood genre in modern writing. No one can agree either when it began (Mary Shelley's Frankenstein? The publication of the first science-fiction magazines in America in the mid 1920s?) or quite how to define it. "Any fiction inspired by science and scientific change," says J. G. Ballard. "Any book," says Christopher Priest, "rather more mockingly, "that has sci-fi on its cover."

In its list of 20 authors the Book Marketing Council includes H. G. Wells, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell alongside Ballard, Brian Aldiss and Michael Moorcock. The choice has been widely criticized, as Christopher Priest explains: "If you wish to, you can drag in any number of writers and call them science-fiction authors. Huxley and Orwell would turn in their graves."

What, then, defines science fiction? For publishers and writers alike the term appears to cover all writing that is speculative about the future, and some that is speculative about on-existent past. The traditional BEM (bug-eyed monster), clanking robots and the random rearrangement of time have not vanished as popular themes. Instead they have been joined by every permutation of modern science, in-



Clarke



Asimov



Wyndham



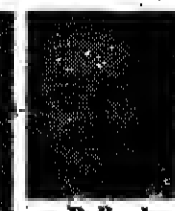
Planet. London's science-fiction bookshop off the Charing Cross Road. "If it has a naked barbarian, it's fantasy."



Analog Science Fiction. BY PROXY. By David Gordon



Ballard



Aldiss



Moorcock

cluding psychology, sociology, linguistics and medicine, although, as Brian Aldiss once put it, they almost always end with nemesis clanking hubris. At an extreme lies the esoteric work of Ian Watson, the Oxford academic who writes about structuralism; at the hordes of popular and garish comics with their ingredients of horror, sadomasochism and the occult. In between, there is time travel, genetic mutation, Arthurian legend (very successful), "paranoid sci-fi", and enjoying a considerable current popularity the "fuzzies": typically "golden-furred and emerald-eyed, the largest of them two feet tall".

There is also, of course, Tolkien-inspired fantasy, often selling better than "pure" science fiction, though again definitions blur. "If it has a rocket on the cover, it's sci-fi," says Dick Judge, manager of Forbidden Planet. London's science-fiction bookshop off the Charing Cross Road. "If it has a naked barbarian, it's fantasy."

Whatever the vocabulary of the genre - as all fans call it, appears to be booming once again. It is dominating the New York Times' best seller lists (in the shapes of Robert Heinlein's Friday, Arthur C. Clarke's 2001, James A. Michener's Space and Isaac Asimov's Foundations Edge) and accounting for up to 20 per cent of some British paperback publisher's entire turnover. John Wyndham for example, has sold almost six million books in paperback alone. For aficionados it is a cult with its accepted classics - Clarke's 2001, Frank Herbert's Dune.

Leaving aside the question of science fiction's literary genesis, the genre achieved its commercial launch in the 1920s when the "pulp" writers their threatened maidens in wispy

gauze, soon won enormous and steady audiences. By the late 1950s some half-dozen glossy magazines - such as Astounding, New Worlds or Galaxy - were selling 140,000 copies a month in Britain alone, and Charles Chilton's BBC radio serial, Journey into Space was thought to have an audience of well over two million.

The 1950s witnessed the birth of the boom in science-fiction book publishing, with 30 London publishers turning out roughly 160,000 science fiction books each year.

The boom was followed, however, by a slump. The 1970s were not particularly good years for science-fiction writing. American and English concerns seemed to diverge, with British writers like Ballard losing esteem in America, and Ballard himself dismissing Ameri-

can preoccupations with trying to recapture an outmoded American dream. The vast success of the film Star Wars did a great deal to boost the video-game industry and its own book spin-off (the paperback sold more than a million copies in England alone), but little for science fiction as a whole.

The question remains, however, whether the science fiction being written today is concerned with developing new perceptions, or whether it is merely reworking familiar themes. Did the 1950s and 1960s represent a glorious era whose innovations cannot be repeated.

To counter this view is a feeling, stoutly defended by most fans, that the authentic and enduring folk literature of the twentieth century, "We are now living in a world invented by science fiction."

From the Centre of the Earth (Hutchinson, 1983) that Chinese join the Party for "recognition, status, power... cars, travel, and better housing". In health alone, perhaps, the Chinese remains genuine. Paul Lowinger, a San Francisco psychiatrist who visited China twice for a few weeks, once in 1975, and again four years later, and social psychologist Martha Livingston, are both "turned on by China" (as they say), and write about its mental health in The Minds of the Chinese People (Prentice Hall, 1983).

Sheila Hillier, a sociologist at the London Hospital and at Barns, and J. A. Jewell, a London GP - both China specialists - would agree. They have investigated the Chinese health system on visits spanning the years of enthusiasm and disillusion, and they take a long view in their forthcoming Health care and traditional medicine in China: 1900-1982 (Routledge, September 1983).

The People's Republic, they conclude, has provided and continues to provide comprehensive and thrifty health care for the masses.

Jonathan Mirsky

IS AGE A CRIME THAT MARTHA SHOULD BE IMPRISONED FOR? Many old people like Martha are confined within their own four walls as effectively as if they were in a cell. Victims of infirmity and loneliness, without friends or family, many rely on day centres to maintain the all-important human contact. For some old people all over Britain, Day Centres represent a chance to escape the isolation of their homes and make new friends. But owing to a shortage of funds, some Centres cannot open every day of the week, and lack important facilities and equipment. Your help is urgently required to allow Centres to expand their capabilities. Any donation you can make will help another lonely old person rediscover the pleasures of human contact. Please send all donations now to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayhew-King, Help the Aged, Room 1003, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed)

Bitter taste of reality FINDINGS A series reporting on research CHINA "China stinks." This was an American visitor's terminal judgment last year, in said Harpers magazine, on the world's oldest civilization. Eight years before, film star Shirley Maclaine had reacted differently about the People's Republic. "Serene, I said to myself, that's the word. Serene." I saw China's books before Mao's death in 1976 usually breathed euphoria. Nowadays they spit bile. What has precipitated this reverse? Probably, and ironically, China's relatively greater openness since Mao's death. Earlier visitors, like Maclaine, David Rockefeller, and Felix Greene were shielded from the horrors of the Cultural Revolution by the lies of their guides. Now travellers are permitted somewhat more mobility and occasional informal contact. And the Chinese press has become more truthful. Perhaps the greatest turnaround has been in the evaluating of the late Chairman Mao, a shift legitimized by the Communist Party's own 1981 Resolution on his "tragic errors" of the Cultural Revolution.

Abortion threat Until recently information about China's peasantry - 80 per cent of the population - was scarce. Foreign academics were allowed brief "study trips" into the countryside, and journalists were lucky to get a day at a time on selected communes. Now Steven Mosher has written Broken Earth: The rural Chinese (available December Collier Macmillan), an account of his year (1979-80) in a southern village. Since leaving China three years ago, Mosher has been dismissed from Stanford's doctoral programme in anthropology for unspecified unprofessional conduct. Mosher contends that Stanford backed under threats from Peking to stop all American academic exchanges unless he was severely disciplined for revealing details of a compulsory abortion drive which he witnessed. The abortion reports in his book are indeed vivid, but what is more striking is Mosher's picture of a tradition-bound peasantry and its self-serving officials. He saw his neighbours worshipping their ancestors and the gods and burying the dead and getting married on auspicious days. As for their officials, "the Chinese I spoke with insisted that most cadres look out for their own interests first, last, and always."

Hidden hierarchy China's seemingly universal equality overwhelmed observers in the wide-eyed period. Harvard economist J. K. Galbraith wrote in China passage (1983): "Somewhere in the recesses of Chinese policy there may be a privileged party and official hierarchy. Certainly it is the least ostentatious ruling class in history... clearly, there is very little difference between rich and poor." But the New York Times Fox Butterfield identified 24 bureaucratic grades each with its perks, a system never discussed in China, he said, "to help preserve the illusion of egalitarianism". Another veteran of Harvard studies, Richard Bernstein, who represented Time magazine in Peking in 1980 and 1981, asserts in

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 173)

Grid for Concise Crossword (No 173) with numbers 1-27 indicating starting positions for words.

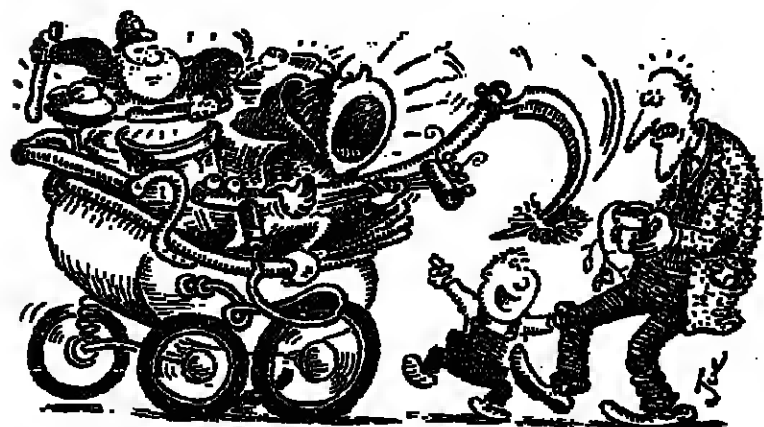
- ACROSS: 1 Blackcurrant cordial (6); 4 Undergo (6); 7 Rush (4); 8 Hard-shelled fruit (8); 9 Cheaper than standard (3,5); 12 GPs (3); 15 Hired killer (6); 16 Keeps away from (6); 17 Fine larva (3); 19 Scalp scales (8); 24 Terrific tale (3,5); 25 Delicatessen (4); 26 Muslim ruler (3); 27 Neck press (6).
- DOWN: 1 Set of principles (4); 2 Bigfoot (9); 3 Cub unit leader (5); 4 Male succession law (5); 5 Verifiable truth (4); 6 Mistake (5); 8 Crosses weave (4); 10 Young eel (5); 11 Inevitable (5); 12 Imprudent talk (4); 14 Flightless bird (4); 18 Splash with water (5); 21 Supercilious (5); 23 Senior society member (5); 24 Soviet Russia (1,1,1,1); 25 Jewish homeland (4).

SOLUTION TO No 172 ACROSS: 1 Russia; 2 FIFA; 3 Uruguay; 4 Redneck; 5 Eye level; 13 Port; 15 Electrodes; 18 Ours; 19 Tenebris; 22 Debert; 23 Mason; 24 Seam; 25 Embroid; DOWN: 2 Cause; 3 Rip; 4 Street; 5 FIDE; 6 Square; 7 Queen; 10 Kurd; 12 Ever; 14 Coast; 15 Equable; 16 Wood; 17 Wozny; 20 Cass; 21 Sejm; 23 Mbn.





ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



I had always been under the impression that you could log the fleet of your youth by the increasingly fresh complexion of the policemen. This may be true, but a far more accurate guideline is the galloping juniority of rock groups. I write with confidence, since the band booked to play at the summer street party has an average age of 12. They are called Kandi and the Cassettes, and not even my colleague Richard Williams has heard of them. Yet.

I sense disaster. Not even before chemistry O-level did I have such intimations of failure. The schism that has dogged every meeting of the organizing committee will be reflected faithfully by a fiasco on Saturday. Strange how catastrophe has a kind of scent. It inflames the air with tension, and seems to speak the children as though they were thoroughbred stallions before a prairie storm. If I weren't such a coward, I would boycott the occasion. After all, there is ample precedent in the Street Radical's snubbing of both the Jubilee and Royal Wedding festivities. On the second occasion his children actually sported tiny sandwich boards with the slogan, "Monarchy is a celebration of mediocrity". That may be true for all I know, but how terrible to foist such knowing phraseology on political innocents. Perhaps I should come up with an apt riposte. What about: "Street parties are a communal affirmation of autocracy"? No.

Reggae music is drifting across the street in broken measures. A woman's voice is riding high over the beat, wailing venomously. "De Queen she nothin' but a painted doll". But the voice does not belong to a Jamaican, nor, strictly speaking, to a woman. It comes from the barynx of Kandi, vocalist with the Cassettes and, so it is rumoured, winner of a scholarship to one of London's public schools for girls. She is scarcely pubescent, as sparrow-boned as Piaf in her decline, pale as a ghost, with black springs of Afro-permed hair. All round the garage walls are younger children, my own daughter included, mesmerized by the angular act of this gamine.

It had to happen; daughterly demand for "a proper guitar, with wire coming out of it". I offer the usual return of service: "I can't afford it" and back comes the new customary snip-snap: "Then get some more money out of the wall." (A reference to the NatWest service till)

Bobby Marshall "drops by", ostensibly to "liaise" about Saturday but really to do a Mary Whitehouse over the corruptive properties of Kandi and the Cassettes.

She "drops by" again, demanding access to the following: (a) full lyrics of the Cassettes' intended programme at the party; (b) name, address and occupation of Kandi's father; (c) a copy of the local authority music licence for Saturday. As if I should possess any of these. The trouble about such childless busy-bodies is that their caring instincts invariably manifest themselves in blanket censorship. My inner voice suggests she take an acid bath at her earliest convenience, but my outer one refers her to Parvis Maitland. A worse fate by far.

The party is upon us; so too is the world and its wife (by which I mean the Maillands, the Petranellas, the Street Radicals) and its token pensioners, the cats Fidel and Raoul. Morgan Prewitt is of course in attendance, being bribed by his mother into near-tranquillity with a stream of confectionery. If he is quiet, that is only because he is seeking out the most strategic spot at which to throw a Morgasm. Even Caetano the window-smearer and Magnus the roof-burner have turned up - touting for trade I suppose. Kandi, quite repressing the classical scholar within her, is singing: "Gonna take me pistol to de palace. Someone is fiddling with the jackplugs in the pre-amp. It is Bobby Marshall, trying to disconnect the band for the good of the community. My son at once slaps in a party bid for "a proper guitar with wires coming out of it". Suddenly it seems so much more effective than conventional arms.

'A woman's place is in the House'

People in their early forties are, nowadays, very fashionable, politically speaking. So it was a chic move on the part of Mrs Thatcher (58 tomorrow) to appoint Emma Nicholson, at "forty-one and eleven twelfths", a smidgin younger than party chairman, John Gummer, as vice-chairman in charge of women.

Emma Nicholson is the daughter of Sir Godfrey Nicholson, a former Tory MP, and a grand-daughter of an earl. One of her sisters is married to a Foreign Office minister, Richard Luce, and another to Sir John Montgomery Cuninghame. Emma wears Jaeger-ish clothes and lives in a pretty cluttered Belgravia mews house. So far, so identikit Tory Lady. She departs from the stereotype in that she was one of the first women in the country to work in computer technology and in always, unswervingly, putting her career first.

"When I first started work, I found that none of the men I met was at all interested in my job. If I'd had a broader variety of friends then, perhaps, I would have met men who weren't so dismissive, but I didn't. I couldn't fit myself into the straitjacket that was all that seemed to be offered to me. I felt that I wanted to learn more."

"So I had to give up the idea of marriage although, obviously, I'm very sorry not to have had children. Here is the task. Prepare a dish for eight based on two young guinea fowl weighing just over a kilo each. Three garnishes - not in the spring-of-parsley sense, but the classic French cuisine meaning of formal assemblages of accompanying vegetables and the like - are mandatory. Truffles and caviar are the only forbidden ingredients, but nothing may be prepared or cooked in advance of the four hours allotted for the job.

Ah yes. Your efforts must be set out on a silvered dish of vast expanse and placed before six judges, among them chefs of long experience and distinction. Then, when its presentation has been noted, the dish will be tasted and the balance of its flavours, textures and seasoning savoured or suffered.

Nine ambitious young chefs from hotels and restaurants up and down the country exercised their skills within these limits at the Dorchester in London last week. The occasion was a quarter-final of the Prix Taittinger, and it produced two semi-finalists, Herbert Berger of the Connaught Hotel, and Arthur Bukalo of the Inigo Jones restaurant in London, who will take on the competition from all over Europe in Paris later this month.

It was a marvellous day to be given fly-on-the-wall licence to watch the cooking, the judging and all the backstage bustle. The recipe,

As compensation, I have always worked terribly hard at friendships. Graduating from the Royal Academy of Music with not quite enough talent to become a professional musician, she decided that the new field of computer technology sounded challenging. Vocational guidance experts told her that computer companies were unlikely to hire a music graduate who'd given up mathematics for ever at the age of eight. "I was so angry, I looked up 'computers' in the telephone directory and persuaded ICL to give me a test." She passed and began a tough training that became easier once she discovered similarities between music and computing and worked through problems "by applying fugal analysis."

Five years ago, she joined the Save the Children Fund to help with forward planning and is now Director of Fund Raising - "a more elegant term for chief professional beggar."

As an MP's daughter, she opted into politics early. "I have always seen it as the thing that mattered in achieving change for other people and the way to get a wrong put right." In 1979, she contested the Labour stronghold of Blyth in Northumberland, the first woman to do so. She lost the fight but won the highest ever Conservative vote.



Emma Nicholson: down the pits for votes

She sees her present political role as "a kind of constituency task, the 'constituency' being women's votes. I want to make the Conservative Party the natural one for women to join."

I said that this Government has been blamed for making women's lives more difficult. Cuts in the social services, nursery provision and care for the elderly and a back to the kitchen sink philosophy hardly made the Conservative Party the women's one.

Emma Nicholson said that she didn't expect her job to be easy. "If

you want a soft life, you wouldn't choose to go into politics. It was tough getting the miners' vote in Blyth. But I went down the mines and came up with some of their votes. This is not a marshmallow exercise."

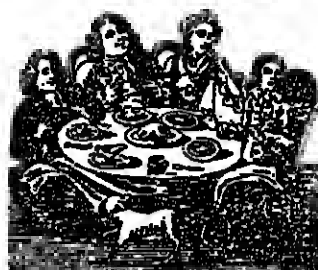
What's needed, she feels, are more women candidates but the problem is the average woman's impossibly stretched timetable. "They're either so busy working their way up the career path or bringing up children or both that they don't have enough mental space to be as involved in politics as I should like them to be."

Anyone who sits around whining because a woman isn't in a particular position doesn't understand the meaning of the Sex Discrimination Act. Until we get parity in the number of people who apply for jobs, we can't complain about unequal selection. The way to get more women in Parliament is to give selection committees the widest possible choice of candidates."

Well, yes, of course. But selection committees have been offered Emma Nicholson, a woman of intelligence, enthusiasm and an aptitude for hard work. Had she been a man, did she think that by now, she might have been selected for a winnable seat? "Oh yes", she said. "There are no two ways about that."

Penny Perick

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

which follows cannot be attributed to one or several of the chefs whose work was so very enjoyable. Too few of us have access to fresh foie gras for Herbert Berger's puff pastry parcels of breast of guinea fowl with foie gras and savoy cabbage to be a practical proposition. But the idea is so attractive, and so easily adapted to pheasant and other game birds, or even chicken, that I have done just that - adapted it.

Whether you make one guinea fowl feed two or four people will depend on how much additional stuffing goes into each parcel and the other constituents of the meal as well as the size of the birds themselves.

Breast of guinea fowl in puff pastry

- Serves four
- 1 or 2 guinea fowl, about 1kg (2lb 3oz) each
- Onion, carrot, celery and bouquet garni for stock
- 225g (8oz) chicken or duck livers
- 300ml (1/2 pint) milk
- 110g (4oz) clarified or fresh butter
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 2 tablespoons port
- 1 tablespoon cognac
- 1 shallot or small onion, finely chopped
- 225g (8oz) fresh mushrooms, chantrelles, ceps or large buttons
- 450g (1lb) puff pastry, homemade or bought
- 1 egg yolk

- For the sauce
- 1 pint lightly seasoned guinea fowl or chicken stock
- 2 tablespoons port
- 150ml (1/4 pint) double cream
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Cut the legs off the guinea fowl and use them either for stock or for another dish. Carefully cut the breast meat in one piece from each side, removing the skin and cutting away the white tissue. Set it aside. Chop the carcass and put it in a large pot with the vegetables and bouquet garni. Cover with water, bring to the boil, skim, season lightly

and simmer for an hour or more.

Carefully pick over the chicken or duck livers (calves liver is another possibility in the absence of foie gras) removing all the stringy bits and any patches of greenish or yellow staining. Cover the livers with milk and leave them to soak for at least an hour, or for several in the refrigerator if you have time. Soaking in milk softens the flavour of the livers and draws out some blood, making them paler too.

Heat about two tablespoons of the clarified butter in a heavy frying or sauté pan and add the lightly seasoned breast meat. Cook it gently and lightly without allowing it to brown. Remove it as soon as you judge it is cooked but still a little pink in the middle. Set it aside to cool.

Dry the livers well. Add a little more butter to the pan and sauté them briefly, without browning, until they are firm enough to slice. Remove them from the pan and pour off the fat. Add the brandy and port to the pan, stir briefly to dissolve the meat juices and quickly pour off and keep the liquid.

Wipe the pan clean and heat the remaining butter. Fry the shallot or onion until it is tender but not browned. Slice the mushrooms quite thickly and add them to the pan. Cook and season them lightly, drain and set them aside to cool. Carve the cooked guinea fowl across the grain into neat slices. Slice

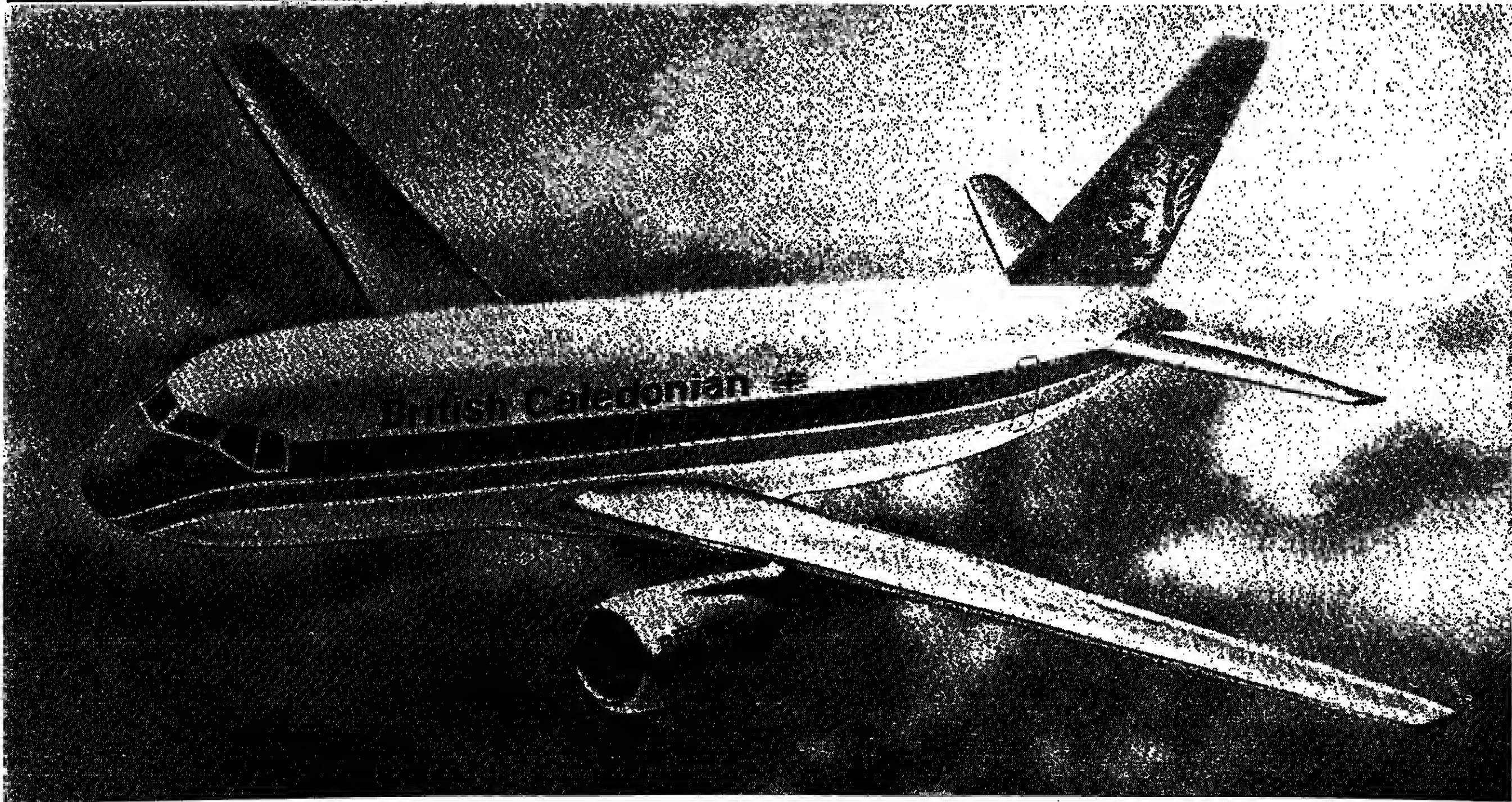
the livers too into pieces of about the same thickness. Place slices of liver between slices of meat to make up groups of slices in the shape of the original breast meat.

Roll out the puff pastry very thinly. Cut four pieces of pastry, the same tear-shape and size the meat filling. Cut another four pieces the same shape but about 2.5cm (1in) bigger all round.

Divide the mushroom mixture between the four larger pieces of pastry, placing it in a heap in the centre. Now arrange the sliced meat and liver on top. Moisten it with a little of the fortified pan juices. Turn in the edges of the pastry loosely over the filling. Dampen the exposed edges and top with a smaller piece of pastry. Form each of the packets in the same way, then invert them on to a dampened baking sheet so that the joints are out of sight underneath. Decorate with pastry trimmings and chill them for at least half an hour before baking.

Just before baking them paint the tops with a glaze of egg yolk mixed with a tablespoon of water and bake in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for about 20 minutes, or until puffed and golden.

Serve immediately with a sauce made by reducing the strained stock to about 150ml (1/4 pint), adding the port and cream, and reducing and seasoning the mixture to taste.



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British Caledonian, Airline of the Year, demonstrates what it takes to be a winner. In choosing the all-new A320 for their long-term fleet development, they express a vote of confidence in its ability to fulfil all the criteria of modern airline management. Underlining the superiority of the aircraft

which will lead air travel into a whole new era.

A private, independent company, B. Cal. has been able to make an unbiased commercial judgement based purely on economic and technical requirements. Part of this judgement is to

maximise profitability through extending the use of their current short-haul aircraft in anticipation of delivery of brand new European technology towards the end of the decade. Saving now to buy better, later.

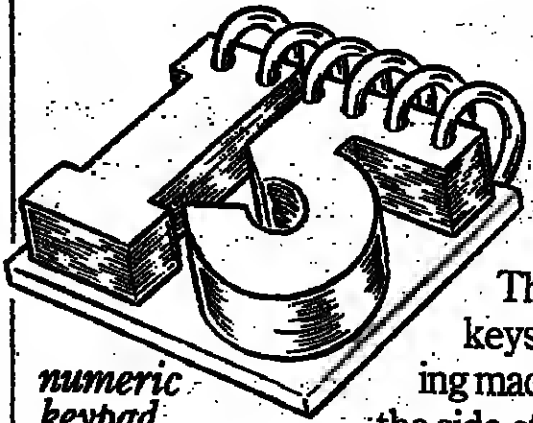
Airbus salutes the Airline of the Year.











numeric keypad

**N.**

**Numeric Keypad:**

The layout of numeric keys borrowed from adding machines and added to the side of modern computer-keyboards: Allows rapid input of figures, given the right fingertips.

**O.R.**

**Operating System:** The operating system keeps track of all those bits and bytes. It tells your machine how to start working and how to interpret any instructions you give it.

**Peek:** The command you give the computer to move information out of its memory.

**Peripherals:** The printers, disk drives, keyboards and so on which enable information and programs to be fed in and out of a computer.

**Poke:** The command you give the computer to move information into its memory.

**Port:** Point inside a computer where a connection can be made between its processor and peripherals outside the machine.

**Q.R.**

**Qwerty:** The classic typewriter keyboard is known by the six letters on the top left hand keys: QWERTY.

**RAM:** For a computer to work, it has to run a program which has to be inside the computer. It probably takes about 10,000 code words, and they are fed, one at a time, to the central code processor, which the computer is best left to do by itself (it can read its own memory circuits the way you can read a newspaper story).

It can read any memory circuit it likes, at random. That's why it's called 'Random Access' Memory. However, it isn't random. It's fast, direct access. (See ROM).

**Report Generator:** A program designed to let you select and lay out information that has been produced by the computer.

**ROM:** Coded information stored in computer memory just evaporates when the computer is switched off. But computers need to be told what to do next time they're turned on. This information is stored in wires. Very fine wires. 100,000 on each chip. The computer can read the codes, but it can't change them. They're called Read-Only Memory - ROM.

**RS232:** An electrical standard devised for 25-pin plugs and sockets used to link up computers with printers, plotters, modems, and each other.

**S.**

**Serial:** When bits are transmitted in a stream down a single wire they're serially transmitted. A parallel bit stream involves sending bits over a number of wires simultaneously.

**Software:** Refers to all programs which are run on computer hardware. Some software is fed in on tapes and disks, some remains stored permanently on the computer's memory.

There are two types of software; applications software does the work and systems software keeps the computer in line.

**Spreadsheet:** Financial planning aid that's a clever computerisation of the sheet of paper, pencil, calculator, and rubber.

The first low-cost spreadsheet was introduced in 1978, and was important in making microcomputers respectable tools for today's business.

**T.**

**Teletext:** Television based system that displays publicly broadcast information.



software

**Telex:** The national and international text communication network. Merlin is the biggest supplier of micro-processor based telex terminals in the UK. Both the Merlin M2200 series computers and M3300 word processor can be linked to the telex network.

**U.**

**User Friendly:** A claim made by software sellers. Often promised, seldom delivered.

**V.**

**Viewdata:** System developed by British Telecom for sending computer data by telephone line for display on low-cost modified television sets and other terminals.

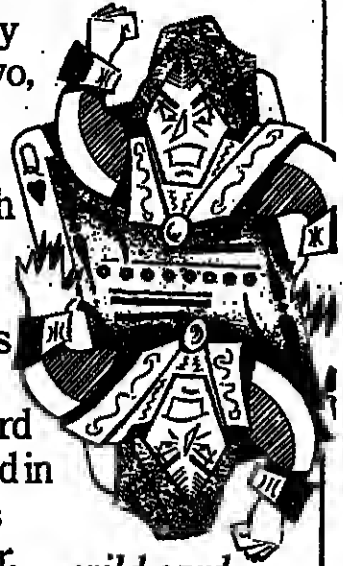
**VDU:** Visual Display Unit is jargon for the screen attached to your computer.

**W.**

**Wild Card:** Facility to allow you to find the information you want when you're not quite sure what you're looking for. Asking for Jock might produce records with Jock and Jockstrap, as well as Joke.

**Winchester Disk:** There are two types of disk, floppy and hard. Of the two, the hard disk in its sealed container is able to hold much more information which is loaded in to it from cassettes or tapes.

A compact hard disk unit often found in microcomputers is called a Winchester.



wild card

**Z.**

**Zap:** When you correct a fault inside the computer's memory by altering its signals you 'Zap' it.

**Addenda**

Some new or rarely used words, not in everyday use.

**Advice** If you want to ask an expert about some aspect of a Merlin computer before or after you've bought one, dial 100 and ask for Freefone Merlin.  
**After Sales Service** Many computers have to be looked after by a dealer. He may have to look after lots of makes. Merlin, on the other hand, employs specialists, experts and engineers who handle only Merlin equipment.  
**Training Courses** Merlin have courses to suit all types of business. They range from a half-day introduction to a complete week's training.  
**Reassurance** Will the company you buy your computer from still be in business next year?

# Or call us.

Why is it that computer people always talk so that only other computer people can understand them?

They don't seem keen to help anyone who wants a desk-top computer for their business but hasn't taken a degree in programming.

Merlin is different.

We're British Telecom Merlin. And we've been adapting high technology to the needs of the businessman all our life.

So it was only natural that we'd do the same with small business computers.

Which is why, if you ask about our range of desk-top com-

puters and word processors we'll tell you all about them in a language you'll understand.

English.

Needless to say you'll encounter some jargon. But we'll explain as we go along.

We also don't expect your staff to be as dedicated to a dedicated word processor as we are. Which is why we have a comprehensive series of training courses so that they can make the most of the equipment you buy.

What's the use of paying £3,000 for some hardware (there we go with the jargon again, but we reckon you'll know this one) when you can only use £1,500 worth?

Even when your equipment is installed, you may still have a few teething problems operating the programs you've chosen.

A mental block. You've mislaid the manual or pressed the wrong key.

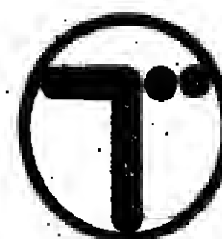
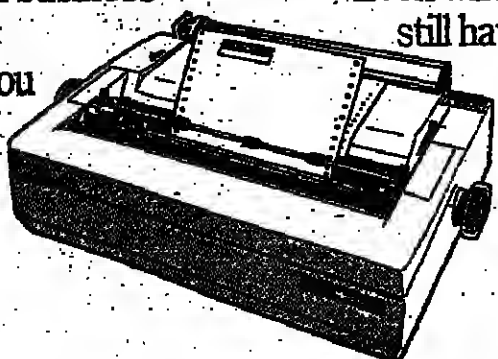
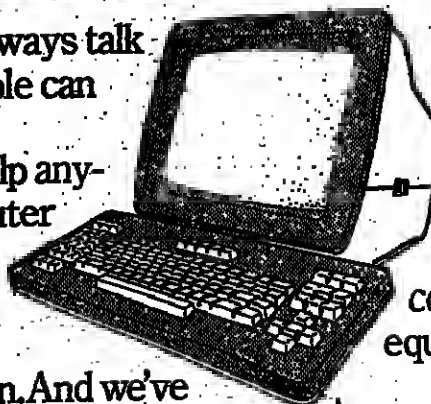
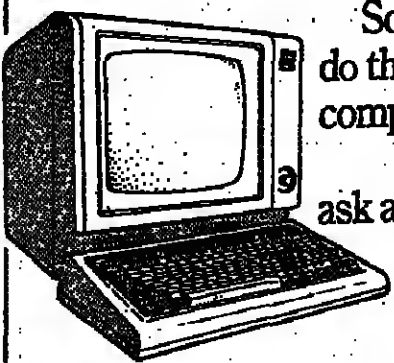
In that case all you have to do is ring your local Merlin office, and one of our experts will help you solve your problem.

That expert will have exactly the same equipment as you, loaded with exactly the same software. So he or she can duplicate exactly where you got stuck. And tell you how to put it right.

If you're interested in talking to one of our people about your computer needs, it's simple. Just dial 100 and ask for Freefone Merlin.

If you want to be more complicated you can always fill in the coupon:

Please send me information about your word processors and desk-top computers.  
To: Victor Brand, Merlin, FREEPOST London SW19 8BR  
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# Merlin

British Telecom Business Systems

## Someone had to make it simpler.



THE TIMES DIARY

Parkinson show

Contrary to the belief of amused Conservative delegates in Blackpool yesterday, the light aircraft trailing the banner "Don't sack Cecil" over the conference centre was not hired by the beleaguered Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, The Cessna 125, which flew for an hour over the area, was piloted by the eccentric Brian Bateson, the local man responsible for flying the message...

Rum do

The annual public relations razzamatazz surrounding today's launch of the Lamb's Navy Rum calendar has suffered an inauspicious start. Poor David Bailey, who sweated around the French Polynesian island of Bora-Bora for several weeks taking photographs of dusky maidens, complained yesterday of the "tasteless" design of the invitations...

Sentimental agent

The new Sean Connery movie was premiered in Hollywood the other evening. It is not that most awaited 1960s revival, his return as James Bond in Never Say Never, for which he received a reported \$3m, but a short film on his home town of Edinburgh, for which he received no fee at all. However, he does retrace Bond's footsteps by going up the steps of Fettes College, the Eton of the north and the alma mater chosen by Ian Fleming for his makeshift and seldom stirred here. Connery himself had a more modest education elsewhere in Edinburgh before graduating to the horse and cart of the dairy in Fountainbridge.

Slow starter

Is the youthful-looking Bamber Gascoigne's comfortable reign as chairman of Granada's University Challenge coming to an end? The future of the programme, in its 23rd year, is threatened by the decision of London Weekend Television not to include the new series in its schedules when it begins on October 23. LWT says it no longer has the air time to give the quiz a regular slot. Likewise Thames Television has decided not to displace another network programme to place it. So Londoners will no longer witness Gascoigne (Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge Scholar), aged 48, calling for starters for 10. Granada's programme controller, Michael Scott, said LWT's decision is sad and will probably have a knock-on effect. But no one need worry about Gascoigne, who has many writing and publishing interests.



But will he still be able to use his pass?

Change of tone

Stanley Black may have misunderstood the arts for the proletariat policy of the Greater London Council when he arrived to conduct the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in the body plant canteen at Ford's Dagenham works yesterday. The concert was part of lefty GLC arts chairman Tony Banks's scheme to encourage performers to take themselves out of the better known cultural centres and provide intellectual refreshment for the workers. On arrival at Ford's desert in the midst of industrial Essex, Black asked a bemused official: "Where's my room?"



We all know Norman Fowler is a major over health and social security cuts. But did he have to bring in the Army? Dr John Spackman, aged 51, is to be the new director of operational strategy in the DRSS on a £31,000-a-year salary. His current job, with the rank of brigadier, is running the computers in the Army's supply system, and he is said to have many years' experience in controlling large high technology projects in the MoD and Nato. Perhaps Norman is planning to make the Treasury.

Jobless: Prior's grim forecast

Prior: I think one of the extraordinary things about my position is that I have been regarded by the Conservative Party ever since 1974 as a person who was seeking a compromise and a way of uniting people, whether it be trade unionists or whoever, and I presume that that was one of the reasons why in the end I was sent to Northern Ireland. There may have been other reasons as well, but that was one of them. And yet I suppose I have been the subject of almost more controversy in the views that I held than any other leading politician in the party.

Government economic policy has again been attacked by a number of senior Conservatives, among them John Biffen, Leader of the House, and Francis Pym, former Foreign Secretary. In the last Parliament, one of the Government's most persistent critics from within its own ranks was James Prior, Employment Secretary until becoming Secretary for Northern Ireland. Yet he has remained on the Cabinet's key "E" Committee, which formulates economic policy. In an interview with George Brock and Nicholas Wapshott, he began by explaining his sometimes awkward position in the Conservative Party



enterprising and so on. That isn't what society is made up of. I can play a part in putting forward our policies in a sensible, reasonable, understanding way. Sometimes we don't always do so.

If the Government does not deliberately soften its image, will it not be vulnerable to David Owen and the SDP?

Prior: I think that Dr Owen's tactics may be the correct ones for him, which makes it even more important that people like myself should be seen to be playing a major part in the Conservative Party, not shirking the difficult decisions but seeking to explain them and showing the compassionate side. Compassion is a word that I am in no way ashamed of using.

I have represented a predominantly working class constituency all my life, but I am not a socialist and I could never have been elected unless vast numbers of very decent, ordinary working class people had not voted me in. Now, they don't resent the fact that I had a public school education. They don't resent the fact that I am a member of Bupa or what have you. They know all these things. They know I live in a bigger house than most of them and that I have a farm. They still vote for me. I sometimes wonder why, but they still vote for me.

Are you not open to charges of disloyalty to the Prime Minister to open up a wider debate about unemployment and the economy?

Prior: I don't think I have said anything on this subject in this interview which has been in any way disloyal to the Prime Minister. Therefore, if I can say what I have just said without it in any way being disloyal to the Prime Minister, I don't see why there shouldn't be a very considerable debate on it. I think it could achieve a great deal for us.

We have to understand on my side of the party the necessity for pretty tough measures and I think the other side of the party has to understand that if those measures are going to succeed and you are going to build a decent society then you not only have to explain what you are doing but you have to help in every way that you can. It's something we ought to be able to do in a second period of government.

It has been said that you are bored with your job as Under Secretary and would like another job. Is that not so?

Prior: No, it's totally untrue. If I were bored by the job I certainly wouldn't have told Mrs Thatcher that I was keen to go back after the election. I was extremely keen to go back, because I felt that I had started something in the Assembly, albeit something that was going to take time, and I wished to go back in a position where the Secretary of State didn't have to begin all over again.

Looking back over the years, I think one of my difficulties with the policy as it was originally enunciated was the high interest rate, high exchange rate policy. I think that the policy which we have pursued for the past few years has been very reasonable. I think that the relations have helped stimulate in a sensible way while at the same time keeping a tight control over public borrowing.

I have always been an optimist. But I don't think that the world is going to get back into the massive growth rates of the Fifties and Sixties and we do have to face up to the fact that as an old country we have become uncompetitive in many aspects. We are facing the full flood of competition from the labour market-oriented economies of the Far East and we face the problems of technology. I don't believe that simply pumping money into the economy at the rate the Labour Party suggests as a means of reducing unemployment would work. I don't think that even Keynes would be favouring a massive increase in public expenditure.

Therefore I think we have to recognize that unemployment as measured in a conventional sense is going to remain high in Western society and therefore you have to be thinking the whole time of new ways of seeking to tackle the problems of unemployment and new ways of presenting the fact.

How long do you expect the present high levels of unemployment will last?

Prior: I have to say that for the whole of this decade we are going to be faced with a very difficult unemployment problem and I don't believe we are going to be able to

solve the problem by simply, on the one hand pumping in vast sums of money, or on the other relying on the economy through changes on the supply side to bring about a transformation.

We shall have to do very well over the next few years to decrease unemployment by the methods which have proved successful in the past and I think that we have got to think of new ways of doing so. I don't think that we should be ashamed of saying what the debate is about, but one shouldn't put it in such a way that one is being callous about it.

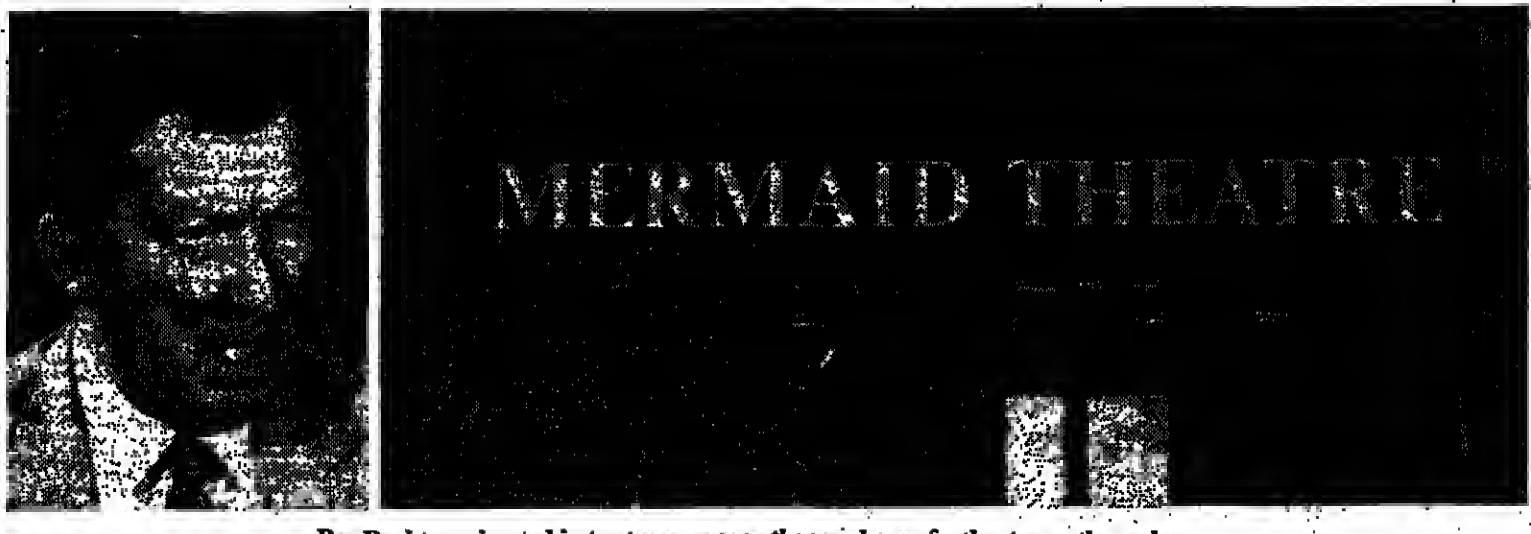
Do you think that the Government has appeared too hard-hearted?

Prior: I think that it would be unfair to suggest that the Government is hard-hearted. There are elements in the Conservative Party who regard some of us as softies and that they are the only ones who are prepared to accept the hard arguments. I am quite prepared to put across very hard arguments and talk very toughly on things like wage increases and the need for greater efficiency and so on.

Yet at the same time I recognize that there are vast numbers of people in Britain who are intensely patriotic and proud of what they are doing but don't actually aspire to the possibilities in society, they just want to go about with their ordinary daily task and live with their families in reasonable conditions. They have just as much dignity and deserve just as much respect as those who are able to be the front-runners in society.

Sometimes I think that we tend, for reasons of economics or because of our backgrounds, to think that everyone has got to be tremendously efficient and tremendously able and

Bernard Levin: the way we live now



Ray Buckton, shunted in to stage-manage the purchase of a theatre on the rocks

Enter left, brandishing rulebook

You will hardly believe this - I found it difficult to credit myself - but, not content with the newspaper and the bank that they intend to found and run (both of which wonderfully lunatic projects I have recently discussed here), the trade unions are now proposing to buy and manage a theatre.

The theatre is the Mermaid, which is unfortunately now for sale after falling into financial difficulties. Mr Abdul Shamji and his firm, Gomba, had made a bid for it, but the union consortium (Municipal and Boleynmakers, TGWU, Nalco and Nuppe) has now entered the auction, and may yet snatch the prize from beneath Mr Shamji's nose, particularly if they can get their bank founded in time to advance the cash for the purchase; the question of arranging for favourable reviews of the plays in the TUC's newspaper can presumably wait for a bit, but the money might be a little shy if they approached ordinary sources of finance, if only because those in the business of advancing risk capital have probably noticed that most of our union leaders cannot run a bank, and Mr Ray Buckton, who is apparently in charge of the project, has not hitherto been known as an expert either on drama itself or the successful business management of playhouses and productions, or on anything else much, for that matter. So Messrs Codron and White, Hall and Nunn are probably not contemplating suicide at the thought of the new competition putting them out of business, and anyone who has read Hall's recently published Diaries will recall the effects of union action in his case, which was to bring the National Theatre to the very edge of closure and ruin and persuade Hall to vote Conservative for the first time in his life.

There is something wonderfully touching in the dotiness of this recent passion among the unions for venturing into areas of enterprise which require huge sums of money and enormous reserves of specialized skills, none of which they sever financial straits already. Indeed, one or two are not far from insolvency - and this state of affairs is almost certainly about to become, abruptly, much worse, following the ruling that the sums advanced for the building of the new Labour Party headquarters should not have come from the unions' general funds. Part of the unions' money troubles can be attributed to the fact that unemployed members do not pay much in the way of subscriptions, and a recruitment fall-off in the rate of income, but most of the difficulty comes from good, old-fashioned incompetence, reflected in the appallingly high proportion of union funds that goes on administration - or bureaucracy, as the unions call it when they are attacking the government. Indeed, we have just seen a striking demonstration of the critical financial situation among the unions in the news that some of them - by no means all obscure or small ones - have been obliged, for the first time, to reduce the number of votes they buy at the Labour Party conference (they get exactly as many as they pay for - it is called an "affiliation fee" - and the numbers affiliated have traditionally borne little resemblance to the numbers of those eligible to be affiliated).

And this is the movement that wants to run a newspaper, a bank and a theatre! For all I know, plans are already well advanced for the TUC to go into all sorts of other businesses - a chain of men's outfitters, say (foot-wide lapels guaranteed), or of grocery shops (no Chilean coffee sold), or a travel agency ("See the nightclubs of Moscow and the steel mills of East Germany - One-way tickets at fantastic discounts"). But a theatre? A theatre? Let us try to envisage the scene, literally as well as figuratively. First of all, the name will have to go; Mermaid is far too frivolous, and there would certainly be complaints that it is sexist as well. The name of the union playhouse should reflect its ownership, its aims and the kind of thing to be found on its boards. How about The Proletariat? (I can see the advertising campaign already: "What's on at The Proletariat tonight, darling?") Or, if a more human touch is thought desirable, what about The Len Murray? Some of the possibilities are fully interchangeable with names that I helpfully proposed for the TUC's newspaper - The Reference Book, for instance, or The Composite Resolution; other ideas can be sought in the history of the great movement of workers, such as The Waterloo Massacre, The Tolpuddle Martyrs or The Forty-Hour Week (some of these sound more like pubs than theatres, I admit, but that might not be a bad thing as far as enticing the customers is concerned).

6 If they think that all those earnest left-wing playwrights, seized by comradely feelings, are going to waive their royalties, I fear that disappointment may soon be felt backstage at The Flying Picket 9

Jock Bruce-Gardyne Shelve this costly library plan

For the first time in a decade I have managed to forgo the pleasures of the party conference. Not for me Sir Ian Gilmour on The Strange Death of Tory England, the exchange with the Fourth Estate of scabrous gossip (in the cause of public morality) about the private lives of senior ministers, and advice from Julian Critchley about appropriate epithets for the Prime Minister. My guess is that, notwithstanding the interesting advance speculation, it will all turn out to be pretty much the victory celebration that it ought to be. But even if I am wrong and the journalists enjoy some of the insights that they largely missed at Brighton, I shall shed no tears for my absence.

Instead I have been giving thought to next week's confrontation in Cabinet on next week's spending plans. We are told that Peter Rorer, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is still about £1 1/2 billion short of his target for economies. If it is not too late, I would like to remind him of one candidate which seems so far to have escaped his attention. I refer to the British Library.

For those who have not followed the story so far, Shirley Williams approved in 1978, and Norman St John-Stevas endorsed in 1980, the plan to build a brand new British Library on a 9 1/2-acre site next door to Euston Station. Since then the Prince of Wales has laid a foundation stone, and the bulldozers have got to work. But there are rumblings of discontent within the arts establishment. Professor Hugh Thomas - Lord Thomas, head of the Centre for Policy Studies and one of the Prime Minister's trusted advisers - has mastered a formidable lobby of supporters, ranging from Sir Karl Popper to Lord Kador, from Sir John Bejeman to Iris Murdoch, in defence of the existing British Museum Reading Room in Bloomsbury, and produced a cheaper plan.

Lord Thomas and his friends are primarily motivated by allegiance to the Reading Room. So they want to use the Euston Road site as a giant storehouse for all the books, the Reading Room cannot accommodate. This would be linked to Bloomsbury by an underground railway which, they are advised, would cost £2m to build. The whole thing, they estimate, would cost "not much more than" the £88m (in 1981 prices) earmarked for just the first stage of the official plan. By contrast, the official scheme, when complete, was estimated to cost £164m in 1977. Lord Thomas' thinks that

should be amended to more than £308m by now, and reckons that if we proceed, the final bill will not show much change from £600m.

I am sure he is right about that. However, having read his persuasive pamphlet published soon after the general election, I wonder whether the Treasury might not wisely take advantage of the present disarray in the groves of academe and scrap the whole thing altogether.

The justification for this huge piece of public works - apart from the natural inclination of all imperious men to get themselves a monument - is that all the books the Reading Room cannot accommodate (and it is supposed to receive a copy of every book published) have to be shipped off to dim and distant Woolwich, whence it takes all of 24 hours to collect them for would-be borrowers. The Reading Room can see how long it takes to get all those who require to use it; and that in this day and age it is nothing short of a scandal that we do not have a custom-built, properly air-conditioned, sanctuary for the national archive.

Now, according to Lord Thomas and his allies, if it was true that the Reading Room was short of seats back in the 1960s, that is not the case today. Still, I suppose 24 hours is a considerable time to wait for the volume of one's choice; and while the nation's stock of books has muddled on for 200 years without the benefit of proper air-conditioning, now that such scientific aids to preservation are on offer, our descendants might say thank-you to us for making use of them. But for £88m? Let alone £600m!

Nor is it just the capital cost which should terrify the Treasury. There is also the little matter of the running costs. Fifteen years ago the component bodies which are due to form the British Library limped along, it seems, with a payroll of 550. Last year this had grown to 1,300. The smart new palace on the Euston Road will apparently need 2,500 to keep it going. We have it on the authority of John Biffen that the Tory party traditionally respects the role of public institutions. So be it. But here we have a brand new one which, if Lord Thomas is correct, no one wants. They could even sell the Euston Road site outright and credit that against the PSBR for 1984.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran The Big Sister state rolls a little closer

The findings of the draft report into extreme right-wing penetration of the Conservative Party, produced by a committee of young Conservatives with the blessing of the former party chairman, raise uncomfortable questions about the direction in which the Tory party is turning.

It appears that not only have some people from the neo-Nazi fringe infiltrated the party but that some have actually stood as official Conservative candidates in general and local elections.

But, though this report will be gleefully pounced on by some socialist propagandists, neo-Nazis have, in reality, only an insignificant place within the Conservative Party. Far more frightening in many ways are the "civilised" and undeniably democratic members of the New Right, operating from such base camps as the Conservative Philosophy Group, the Social Affairs Unit and the Centre for Policy Studies, because they do occupy places of influence in the heartland of the Conservative Party.

A main thrust of their arguments, forcefully expressed within the elite echelons of their party, is that the role of the state needs to be strengthened rather than weakened in many areas of everyday life. As Maurice Cowling, an influential Conservative ideologue, argues in a seminal essay, "Authority should be the byword of freedom."

The impact of these ideologues, and of the debilitating effects of the Irish question on British politics can be seen in a number of recent developments as well as proposals for the next session of Parliament. Taken together, they represent a significant lurch towards an authoritarian state.

In a move unprecedented in educational history, Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, sought last month to lay down the parameters of correct thinking in schools. He told a joint council of the O-level CSE boards, preparing the syllabus of the proposed common 16-plus examination, that reference should be omitted from the physics curriculum to "the social and economic issues which arise from scientific knowledge."

In the case of the history syllabus, Sir Keith demanded "Acknowledgement that one of the aims of studying history is to understand the development of the shared values which are a distinctive feature of British society."

If a socialist Education Secretary had the temerity to tell schools that "one of the aims of studying history is to understand the oppositional values which are a distinctive feature of the class struggle in British society", it would be no less objectionable. Politicians, left or right, should be discouraged from defining for teachers the ideological aims of the classroom.

Just as police bullets were first tried out in Northern Ireland, then adopted by many police forces in Britain, so techniques of surveillance developed in the context of the Irish conflict are also being shipped across to Britain.

The recent experience of Mrs Madeleine Haigh, who, after writing a letter to her local paper opposing the siting of cruise missiles, received a visit from Special Branch officers claiming to investigate a small order (a claim which later proved to be bogus) has received extensive press coverage as an exceptional case. But the National Council for Civil Liberties has shown me papers which suggest that the Special Branch has developed dossiers on many law-abiding citizens, from opponents of blood sports, people frequenting homosexual pubs, those involved in the admirable "melting pot" founded in Brighton by activists in the peace campaign. Confirmation that this surveillance has become excessive is provided by the symbolic decision of the Cornwall and Devon police taken last year to weed out a large number of Special Branch files on their local citizenry.

Yet, instead of seeking to roll back the frontiers of the state, the Government is actively extending its scope and range. Its proposed Police and Criminal Evidence Bill will extend the stop-and-search powers of the police force, and enable the detention of suspects for four days without charge. The supposedly temporary Prevention of Terrorism Act, hurriedly introduced after the Birmingham pub bombing in 1974, will be renewed in the next Parliament with its worst aspects intact. Even though only 2.1 per cent of 5,555 people arrested under its auspices have eventually been charged with offences under the Act, it will still be used to harass the Catholic Irish community in increasingly counter-productive intelligence-gathering exercises.

The Government also intends, in the next Parliament, to entrench the power of the centralized state in a way that is provoking opposition even from its most loyal supporters. Since 1901, local authorities have enjoyed the freedom to levy rates at whatever level they desired. This power now constitutes the one key area of decision-making left to local councils, already reduced by a series of centralizing measures to a minor, subaltern role. If this power is removed by central government *diktat*, as is being proposed, there will be little incentive for people to take part in local elections and still less scope for councillors to serve their constituents.

There was a time when conservatism was associated with getting central government off the backs of the people. This remains part of the rhetoric of platform speakers at the Conservative conference in Blackpool. But the rhetoric is now ceasing to connect with reality, as we move towards a Big Sister state.

The author is editor of New Socialist.

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## THE CRIME OF VIOLENCE

The motion for debate on the Conservative Party agenda is seldom the precise motion on which the minds, hearts and speeches of most of the Tory representatives are concentrated. It is usually one which maximizes dissent - which was the case with the motion yesterday on law and order, which did no more than ask the government to take "further measures to strengthen the force of law." But a sensible Cabinet Minister on such occasions directs his speech to what is in the minds of his party and that is what Mr Leon Brittan did yesterday when he addressed the conference for the first time as Home Secretary.

What the conference wanted was stiffer sentencing for serious, and particularly violent crimes. The intense concern of the Tories in the constituencies was shown by the very large number of motions submitted on law and order - 99 compared with 27 on defence, 20 on the economy and 55 on employment and industrial relations. Overwhelmingly these demanded heavier penalties and greater realism in sentencing, which was also the sense of most of the speeches from the floor yesterday, though some sensibly reminded the conference that detection and punishment are not all sufficient remedies for a violent society.

The challenge to the government was that despite the money given to the police, and more intelligent policing methods, crime is rising. Every day the public is made aware of some new unspeakably vile offence against the person, and often the most vulnerable, the old, the very young, or women. That was the rationale behind the demands for a return of the death

penalty which the House of Commons rightly rejected as incompatible with the moral climate of the time. It is also the rationale behind the demand for heavier sentences now.

It is made not simply by Conservatives, but by a majority of voters who support all parties. On the "soft" side of the penal argument, what is usually stressed is the need for better detection of the criminal. That goes without saying, but it should equally go without saying that the vicious criminal has little to fear from detection if a soft sentence follows. What is no less serious, is the demoralizing effect of soft sentencing on both the police and the public. The police ask what is the point of taking risks to secure a criminal who pays a comparatively small price for his callousness. The public may lose confidence in the criminal justice system, and become less willing to give the police the co-operation on which successful detection often depends.

Having announced, at the time of the capital punishment debate, that twenty year minimum sentences will apply to those who murder police officers, Mr Brittan now intends to apply the same rule to those who murder prison officers, to terrorists and to those who commit sexual or sadistic murders of children. Those who kill when committing robberies with firearms will also serve a twenty year sentence and there will be "very long sentences" for killers of nightwatchmen, postoffice staff and others who do jobs that make them vulnerable. Very sensibly, Mr Brittan also intends to legislate to increase the maximum sentence for carrying firearms to life imprisonment,

and also to enable the Attorney General to refer over-zealous sentences to the Court of Appeal which would virtually indicate the proper penalty in future similar cases, though without altering the sentence of the case referred.

None of these changes infringes the tradition that the hands of the judiciary should not be tied, and that judges should be free to determine sentences in the light of individual circumstances. Without recourse to mandatory sentencing, he is signalling to the judiciary that, since life imprisonment means life unless he commutes it, he will not commute it to less than twenty years for the stated offences. That is a wise course and so is his proposal to meet public criticism of the gap between other sentences and the imprisonment served for them by new arrangements with the parole board.

To combine these changes with an attempt to clear the prisons of lesser offenders must be right and the Home Secretary will be widely supported. Yet in the end, the violence of a society is not merely determined by detection and penalties. It is a cultural phenomenon. The easy violence on television, film and video is part of this cultural phenomenon, and many people, producers, writers and businessmen, not to say the consuming public have responsibilities for it. It defies common sense to think that treating cruelty and violence as legitimate entertainment has no effect on behaviour. If the public itself will make it clear that it will not support a culture of violence, that would be at least as beneficial to a decent society as the measures Mr Brittan announced yesterday.

## MR HESLITINE'S OPPORTUNITY

Mr Michael Heseltine has a chance today at Blackpool to show that the Government's thinking about British defence policy goes beyond the question of the nuclear deterrent. His White Paper in July was brutally upstaged the next day by the Chancellor's peremptory cuts. But it would be a pity if Mr Heseltine's sense of umbrage at that treatment throws him in opposition to the idea of any cuts, simply to prove that he cannot be pushed around. Cuts in defence there can be, and should be. With a little extra courage and some not very radical analysis Mr Heseltine could achieve both defence cuts and an improvement in Britain's long-term defences.

On mobilization the British Army is brought up to strength by reservists so that its order of battle consists of at least one-third part-time soldiers. The other two services have a smaller reserve component, but also a smaller capability for expansion. Since the abolition of conscription British military manpower has been reduced steadily - 13 per cent in the last ten years - with very little provision for expansion, unlike all the other European allies.

Britain thus suffers two penalties for the maintenance of strictly volunteer forces. It pays a much higher price for a much smaller military capability, in all three services, than any of the allies. Secondly it is condemned to a narrow military base which is unable to achieve the necessary expansion and is constantly being narrowed even further.

The rising cost of equipment and manpower over the last 20 years has shown that it is not possible to maintain all-volunteer forces at the original strength envisaged when con-

scription was abolished. Decline since 1962 has been unrelenting. It will become worse after 1986 when the number of young men between 15 and 24 will fall substantially and continue falling for ten years.

Labour governments have responded to this by ignoring the structural consequences and continuing with cuts. If a Conservative government is to have any claim to be the Party which shows respect for Britain's real security interests, it should now seize the opportunity of a radical restructuring in defence to achieve a better future.

This will involve breaking down the rigidities of manpower policy, career structure, procurement procedures and operational deployment which have paralysed the system hitherto. On manpower the present fixed ratios between regular and reservist forces should be revised. For too long the regular forces have been cut without any matching provision for expanding our military base in such an emergency. They could in fact be cut much more with the right machinery for expansion, which would draw on a much wider reserve of men and women taking part in properly constructed reservist schemes with appropriate training.

Once the armed forces can be weaned away from a natural obsession with structure, and protecting their narrowing base, manning levels in the forces could be fundamentally and profitably reassessed with a view to raising productivity in peace time. The ratio of officers to men needs to be reviewed. It compares unfavourably with many modern armed forces. So does the strength of each force, compared to its potential fire-

power. There will be a need for more recruitment of women, which should match the abolition of a ponderous career structure which guarantees servicemen a lifetime in the armed forces followed by pensions and associated services which cost £3,000 annually for each member of the armed forces. To that must be added their housing, the education of their children, and all their health and welfare which is carried on the defence budget.

On equipment policy there should be similar revision. The needs of an elite force, with high standards of professionalism, have led to a pervasive determination to purchase only the best equipment, designed and built in Britain. It is ironic that so much of this equipment was then shown up last year in a contest which had been able to buy its equipment on the open market. The cost advantages of more standardization within Nato, longer production runs, and more improvisation would be manifest.

Finally, deployment. The Soviet threat is met in Central Europe by forces of which the British contribution is a tiny part. Britain is much the best endowed European power to contribute to the emerging threat somewhere on the flanks since otherwise the Americans would be left to do it alone. In the 1980s the preponderance of British forces permanently maintained on the European continent should be lightened, with Britain's Rhine Army reduced and the Air Force redeployed. It is a complicated and radical exercise which is required. That is the challenge facing Mr Heseltine today.

## MURDER IN RANGOON

The bomb explosion in Rangoon on Sunday which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and fifteen other people is the second tragedy to have struck South Korea in less than two months. In terms of its international significance, it does not compare with the destruction of the South Korean airliner off Sakhalin Island on September 1. Even its effect on South Korean domestic politics is unlikely to be excessively damaging. President Chun Doo Hwan has lost two of his most senior economic advisers, as well as a foreign minister of unusual ability and experience, as the result of the bombing. But he is in the fortunate position of being able to draw on a large pool of administrative talent, so his losses, though serious, are not irreplaceable. Even so, the bombing outrage is bound to increase the siege mentality of the South Korean government.

President Chun has had no hesitation in blaming the bombing on North Korea. The North Korean government of President Kim Il Sung is a particularly unpleasant regime which relies on a personality cult even more

odious than those of Stalin and Mao. Such an act of violence would be quite within its abilities. But there are grounds for questioning whether the North Koreans were, in fact, involved. Burma is one of the few Asian countries with which North Korea has good relations and the North Koreans would be unlikely to jeopardize their friendship with the Burmese in such a way.

There are moreover a number of minority and other dissident groups within Burma itself which might equally well have been responsible. Nonetheless President Chun is likely to stick to his conviction that the North Koreans were behind the bombing, and in one sense it is his conviction that matters. The bombing incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the government in South Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control.

The state of confrontation which has existed in the Korean peninsula since the time of the Korean war is of little benefit to any of the principal parties concerned. None of the major

powers involved in the region - China, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States - has much to gain from a change in the status quo at least for the time being. It is therefore in their interests to help bring about a reduction of tension between North and South Korea.

In the mid-nineteen seventies Dr Henry Kissinger mooted the idea of cross-recognition, whereby South Korea's western allies would recognize North Korea in exchange for recognition of South Korea by Moscow and Peking, and a similar idea was put forward last year by President Mitterrand of France. But such suggestions have always foundered, largely because neither Moscow nor Peking is prepared to exert too much pressure on the North Koreans for fear of losing influence to the other. Now that unlimited Sino-Soviet rapprochement is in train, the time may soon come when fresh attempts to defuse tension in the Korean peninsula could be made. But they cannot even be contemplated so long as the political atmosphere is poisoned by bombing incidents such as last Sunday's.

## Trustworthiness as touchstone in public office

From Mr A. B. Ducker  
Sir, In the Parkinson affair, it is a pity that you concentrated your editorial upon current sexual attitudes more than on the simple precepts of honesty and fidelity. Apart from the unnecessary suffering caused to the women personally involved, the importance for the nation at large rests in the fact that honesty and fidelity have been shown deficient in the character of a person appointed to represent us in high matters of state. Ordinary people at home, and the representatives of other countries abroad, can perceive this fact, and it is the Prime Minister's duty in fact to restore the trustworthiness of her Government. Yours truly, A. B. DUCKER, Tommybrook, College Road, Bath, Avon, October 7.

From Mr Anthony Smith, QC  
Sir, Yours is not a little paper run by a dated clique of aging public schoolboys raising laughs and circulation out of the follies of others. Because we all commit folly of some kind, it is easy enough for others to talk up such folly indiscriminately to destroy. On the part of the supposedly responsible this is intellectual vandalism. In my judgment few politicians of any party inspire by appearance much admiration for real ability. For this observer, Mr Parkinson's appearance has for some years constituted a notable exception to that rule. I would not have thought the manifestation of honesty, or love, or loyalty, or even of sin that is supposed to be original and in us all, reveals such startling defects of character as to make him less fit to serve the rest of us now than he was when we did not know.

In this age of vaunted permissiveness and liberalism, when even what was recently thought unnatural vice can be condoned as real love from the pulpit, there are still ways for establishment journals to make Parnells and Dilkes. I am disappointed that your paper, after all these years, should give the appearance of seeking them out. A defence would have been more impressive. It would have been more useful, perhaps, to those whose sufferings you lament, too. Yours sincerely, ANTHONY SMITH, 4 Sheffields House, Skellington, Leicester.

From Mr J. M. Rev.  
Sir, I find Mr Wheldon's letter (September 30) and his frustration understandable, but inappropriate. His motivation, however, seems exclusively political. Those who died are, at one and the same time, the nation's dead, yet unpossessable. They belong to no political party.

There are still many opportunities to honour them, privately, in churches and at other ceremonies throughout this country each November, in addition to the honour and recognition paid by the Head of State at the Cenotaph. Yours faithfully, JAMES REX, 15 Southfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, Avon, October 3.

From Lord Brabazon of Tara  
Sir, I feel I must protest at Sir Eric St Johnston's letter (October 1) proposing the burying of the America's Cup and the scrapping of 12-metre racing. The series gave many people all over the world a great deal of excitement and enjoyment, as well as the four million people who visited Rhode Island to see it.

In an age when so many sportsmen seem to demand a subsidy from taxpayer or ratepayer and taking to their chosen field, and there are so many so willing to distribute largesse providing someone else is paying, it is, I agree, unfashionable for someone actually in want to spend his own money in the attempted fulfilment of a dream. Sir Eric suggests each country which has built a 12-metre should build two sail-training ships, but they were all built by individuals or syndicates, not by countries.

Nowadays everything is related to the number of jobs it may create. £5m is not a bad start just think what would have happened if Victory 83 had won and the next series had come to Britain, and how many training ships would have been funded by the spin-off. Well done, Mr de Savary, and let's hope you have another go next time, and win! Yours faithfully, BRABAZON OF TARA, 35 Climeury Street, SW6.

## Young offenders

From Mr Maurice Logan-Salton  
Sir, There is an effect of the increase in the numbers of juveniles receiving custodial sentences which is not mentioned in the letter from Ms Vivien Sierra (September 29). Since 1980 this country has lost most of its finest boarding schools for problematic youngsters, particularly those young offenders who nowadays are simply sent to detention centres and youth custody centres. In Scotland the schools are known as List D Schools, while in England and Wales they are called Community Homes with Education (CHES).

These boarding schools represented the positive approach to those youngsters deemed by the courts to need to spend a period away from their homes, and as such were a major national resource in the fight against crime. A few years ago the schools had waiting lists for admission. However, local authority administrators have taken advantage of the artificial shortage in the number of youngsters benefiting from them to close them down and sell off the buildings in order to make "savings". In terms of space, character, facilities and a careful balance of highly skilled members of staff, built up over many years, these schools can never be replaced. In due course it will be realized that these underpublicised closures reflect the incoherence of those policies initiated by Lord Whitelaw, when Home Secretary, and also indicate serious damage to the capacity to deal effectively with juvenile crime. Trying to advance the use of admirable non-custodial methods simply by denigrating the role of residential care has also been unhelpful.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From the Reverend Richard James  
Sir, While our hearts go out to all those directly affected by this tragic situation, its indirect consequences are equally disquieting. Why, if it is purely a private matter, was any public statement from No 10 deemed so necessary and issued so promptly?

Is the question of resignation ruled out so categorically because adultery, like any other sin repeated, can be fully forgiven, or because it is considered insignificant in today's climate where one in three marriages break up and one in seven families have only one parent?

On what scale of values was Lord Carrington respected for "doing the honourable thing" over a national disgrace of which he was not the personal cause, and Cecil Parkinson's services are now so insistently retained?

If it is true that "he who is trustworthy in little is trustworthy also in much", then has not a democratic nation the right to expect its leaders to possess, among other qualifications for high public office, the moral attribute of personal integrity? Yours faithfully, RICHARD JAMES, Bedford College of Higher Education, Polhill Avenue, Bedford, Bedfordshire, October 6.

From Sir John Herbecq  
Sir, I have no wish to comment on the Parkinson affair, but your comment (leading article, October 7) that "We all know too well that whatever society's aspirations to the contrary, life in this land is full of split homes, illegitimacy, and one-parent families" simply will not do. On the contrary, life in this land is full of united homes, legitimacy and two-parent families. Despite the lamentable increase in split homes and the rest, those who have brought about this state of affairs are a small minority in this land and there is no reason why their conduct should be held to have established a new norm in morality acceptable to a public at large who have no right to expect anything better in their leaders. Yours faithfully, JOHN HERBEQ, Maryland Ledgers Meadow, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, October 7.

## Opera's plight

From the Managing Director, English National Opera  
Sir, Reports in *The Times* and other newspapers about the Priestley study of the Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company raise some crucial issues in the area of arts funding.

My regret is that the Priestley report discussed only two of the national companies with the resulting implication (in various newspaper articles) that the financial position of English National Opera is in some way more secure. The English National Opera is every bit as serious as that of the Royal Opera House or the Royal Shakespeare Company. English National Opera has, perhaps mistakenly, chosen to remain relatively silent about its problems while continuing to mount what we hope are enterprising seasons - but

we must now stress that this has been against a background of Arts Council funding which has been progressively reduced, compared with the Royal Opera House, over the last fifteen years.

Even the generous support we receive from the GLC does not restore the balance. Without relating a great catalogue of woe, may I, through your columns, set the record straight. The English National Opera is just as underfunded as the Royal Opera House and deserves, we hope, just as much consideration in all funding discussions - but I should personally be less than enthusiastic if the cost of this resulted in any system of direct funding.

Yours faithfully, HAREWOOD, Managing Director, English National Opera, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2, October 6.

From Mrs Vyvyan Evans  
Sir, While I realize that your leading article on the "Parkinson affair" (October 7) is intended to give a fair and balanced view of the situation without innuendo, I must protest at the way in which you accuse the public of "one of its periodic fits of false morality and hypocrisy". It is not the public which sends its reporters to hound the lives of well known people when they depart from accepted rules of behaviour but the editors of newspapers intent on exploiting the situation to the full.

It is in the interests of society that marriage in general should survive and that those involved in this particular one should be allowed to sort out their difficulties without the harsh glare of publicity upon them. To the press, however, this is just another scoop - from the despicable *Private Eye*, with its particularly underhand way of forcing the matter into the open, to the bland and reasonable view of *The Times* in its leader. Please do not accuse the public of "false morality and hypocrisy". The matter is in your hands. Yours faithfully, VYVYAN EVANS, Roden House, 4 Sheffields Road, Brentwood, Essex.

## Cenotaph ceremony

From Mr J. M. Rev.  
Sir, I find Mr Wheldon's letter (September 30) and his frustration understandable, but inappropriate. His motivation, however, seems exclusively political. Those who died are, at one and the same time, the nation's dead, yet unpossessable. They belong to no political party.

There are still many opportunities to honour them, privately, in churches and at other ceremonies throughout this country each November, in addition to the honour and recognition paid by the Head of State at the Cenotaph. Yours faithfully, JAMES REX, 15 Southfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, Avon, October 3.

## On the wrong tack?

From Lord Brabazon of Tara  
Sir, I feel I must protest at Sir Eric St Johnston's letter (October 1) proposing the burying of the America's Cup and the scrapping of 12-metre racing. The series gave many people all over the world a great deal of excitement and enjoyment, as well as the four million people who visited Rhode Island to see it.

In an age when so many sportsmen seem to demand a subsidy from taxpayer or ratepayer and taking to their chosen field, and there are so many so willing to distribute largesse providing someone else is paying, it is, I agree, unfashionable for someone actually in want to spend his own money in the attempted fulfilment of a dream. Sir Eric suggests each country which has built a 12-metre should build two sail-training ships, but they were all built by individuals or syndicates, not by countries.

Nowadays everything is related to the number of jobs it may create. £5m is not a bad start just think what would have happened if Victory 83 had won and the next series had come to Britain, and how many training ships would have been funded by the spin-off. Well done, Mr de Savary, and let's hope you have another go next time, and win! Yours faithfully, BRABAZON OF TARA, 35 Climeury Street, SW6.

## Young offenders

From Mr Maurice Logan-Salton  
Sir, There is an effect of the increase in the numbers of juveniles receiving custodial sentences which is not mentioned in the letter from Ms Vivien Sierra (September 29). Since 1980 this country has lost most of its finest boarding schools for problematic youngsters, particularly those young offenders who nowadays are simply sent to detention centres and youth custody centres. In Scotland the schools are known as List D Schools, while in England and Wales they are called Community Homes with Education (CHES).

These boarding schools represented the positive approach to those youngsters deemed by the courts to need to spend a period away from their homes, and as such were a major national resource in the fight against crime. A few years ago the schools had waiting lists for admission. However, local authority administrators have taken advantage of the artificial shortage in the number of youngsters benefiting from them to close them down and sell off the buildings in order to make "savings". In terms of space, character, facilities and a careful balance of highly skilled members of staff, built up over many years, these schools can never be replaced. In due course it will be realized that these underpublicised closures reflect the incoherence of those policies initiated by Lord Whitelaw, when Home Secretary, and also indicate serious damage to the capacity to deal effectively with juvenile crime. Trying to advance the use of admirable non-custodial methods simply by denigrating the role of residential care has also been unhelpful.

## Deficit financing to aid recovery

From Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Dagenham (Labour)  
Sir, In your even-handed comment on Neil Kinnock's Brighton speech (leading article, October 7), you warn against ignoring "the damage done to competitive production by crowding money values as a result of over-borrowing by the Government". This is an odd warning to give at a time when the Americans are busy showing us the immense benefits to be gained from deficit financing. By following Keynesian prescriptions in this regard, the Americans are raising output and cutting unemployment without running into inflationary problems. Their experience demonstrates that expansion needs financing and that inflation can safely be undertaken when there is a substantial margin of spare capacity.

In this country, we have so far taken only a few faltering steps along that path. Yet, in the 15 months to March 31, 1983, our Government happily presided over a £24.6bn increase in bank lending to the private sector. The consequences were not the erosion of money values you warn against, but lower interest rates, lower inflation and a modest economic recovery. Surely the evidence is that we need more of the same, so why leave it to the private sector? Over the same 15-month period, the Government took £2.4bn out of the economy, thereby pulling against the direction so enthusiastically taken by the private sector.

If only the Government were prepared to do its bit, by under-funding (so that there was no upward pressure on interest rates), we might yet get a really effective American-style stimulus, without which our pitiful "recovery" is doomed to peter out. Yours faithfully, BRYAN GOULD (Chairman, Labour Economic Policy Group), House of Commons, October 10.

## Inner-city churches

From the Reverend Prebendary R. A. Coogan

Sir, I have much sympathy with Mr C. Hammond's plea (October 4) for inner-city churches which provide "a setting within which the liturgy can be enacted most expressively and fulfilled most completely" and I share his concern about the liturgical and architectural merit of modern churches and the replacement "worship centres".

However, it must be said that the inner areas of our great cities have simply too many churches. The great majority were built between 1850 and 1900, often at the whim of individual priests or donors who could not have foreseen the social and economic facts of the 1980s.

In the London Borough of Camden there are 32 Anglican parish churches, serving a population which has halved since most of those churches were built. Many Christians would find it hard to justify the retention of all these churches and, leaving aside questions of staffing and other pastoral considerations, the Church can no longer provide adequate finance for their proper upkeep.

If all the inner-city churches are to be kept, even as architectural "signs", then substantial financial resources must be found from non-Church sources.

We do appreciate the love and self-sacrifice of small devoted congregations, but should the upkeep of buildings be the first call on their efforts? I have personal experience of a parochial church council which, after years of unequal struggle, voted unanimously to have their church declared redundant. That congregation is now part of a living Christian community worshipping in another building. They have gained by their courageous decision. Redundancy and demolition can lead to growth in the church of the inner city. Yours faithfully, R. COOGAN, Vicar and Area Dean, The Parish Church of All Hallows, Hamstead, Hampstead, NW3, October 5.

## Grave thought

From Mr G. W. Thomas  
Sir, Some time ago a notice outside an Edinburgh park which said, "downparting of upified children," led me to assume an enlightened Scottish attitude to the problems of youth. My view was modified by a longer acquaintance with the vernacular, but now that I am approaching an age which engenders contemplation of the hereafter I am encouraged to find an unequivocal statement of policy on a notice in the cemetery of Roslyn Chapel (Borders region) which says: "No children allowed into this burial ground unless accompanied by parents or guardians". Yours faithfully, G. W. THOMAS, Low Bield, Outgate, Ambleside, Cumbria, September 29.

## Bar to progress?

From Mr Michael O'Neil  
Sir, Even in this centre of excellence the Fellows' car park at St Catharine's College bears a notice reading: "These gates may be closed at any time and unauthorised cars removed" - over the enclosing 12ft walls, presumably. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL O'NEIL, Lammas Field, Cambridge, October 4.

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COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 11: Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 11: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Multiple Sclerosis Society was present this evening at a Reception to mark the Society's thirtieth year at Vintners' Hall, London.

The Duke of Gloucester as Patron, Richard III Society this evening visited Crosby Hall, London SW3. His Royal Highness unveiled a Memorial commemorating King Richard III's connection with the Hall and later attended the Quincentenary Lecture "Richard III and London".

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the twenty-fifth Anniversary of Jack and Jill Club, South Croaydon, Surrey.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' fiftieth road safety congress at the Winter Gardens, Eastbourne, on November 1.

A memorial service for the Hon Bernard Bruce will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, October 13, 1983, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Very Rev Dr Eric Sykes Abbott will be held at King's College London, in the Strand, at 5.30pm on Monday, October 17. Tickets are not required.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. D. Briggs and Miss M. M. LeB. Laskey
The engagement is announced between Thomas David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Tom Briggs, of The Denes, Kirkcubright, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, and Mary Michelle, eldest daughter of Sir Denis and Lady Laskey, of Loders Mill, Bridport, Dorset.

Mr J. M. Brand and Miss K. J. Widesayer
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Brand, of Edinburgh, and Kyla Jane, daughter of Sir Brian and Lady Wadsworth, of Oxford.

Mr C. R. S. Hardie and Miss M. A. Hodgson
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs M. S. Hardie, of Wimbledon, and Mary-Anne (Emma), only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. Hodgson, of Treco, Isles of Scilly.

Mr R. L. Kinnear and Ms M. E. Davies
The engagement is announced between Robin Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. L. Kinnear, of Colinton, Edinburgh, and Marie Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Mackenzie.

Mr O. L. W. Luce and Miss J. M. Murray
The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Luce, of Burton, Lincoln, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. Murray, of Waterloo, Liverpool.

Mr G. R. Richards and Dr J. M. Welch
The engagement is announced between Gary, son of Mr and Mrs John Richards, of Farnham, Surrey, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lorne Welch, of Farnham, Surrey.



Closely observed flowers at the opening of the RHS's Great Autumn Show yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Magnificent RHS show survives the cold

By Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent
This year's autumn show at the Royal Horticultural Society's Great Autumn Show in the old and new Westminster Halls is magnificent. Although held later in the year than usual, because of the renovation of the new hall, this year's autumn weather has brought less autumn colour than expected.

Birthdays today

Professor F. F. Bruce, 73; Mr J. Droby, 62; Mr R. Heron, 56; Mr Allen Lamboll, 60; Mr Magnus Magnusson, 56; Vice-Admiral Sir John Parker, 68; Mrs Lucienne Pavarotti, 48; Miss Angela Rippon, 39; Sir Archibald Ross, 72; Lord Soames, CH, 63; Mr Michael Verel, 71; Major Sir Simon Whitbread, 79.

Luncheon

The Master of the Glaziers' Company, Mr John Corbitt, assisted by the Rev. Canon M. H. Scye-Phillips, presided at a ladies' dinner at Glaziers' Hall last night. The principal guest and speaker was Mrs C. Doll (Miss Josephine Douglas).

Marriages

Mr T. W. M. Jaine and Miss S. C. Agnew
The marriage took place on October 7th between Tom Jaine and Miss Sally Agnew, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mrs Andrew Agnew, Crowthorne, Sussex.

Mr H. B. B. Clowes and Miss E. L. Martyr
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 8, at St Mary's Church, London, between Benjamin Clowes, youngest son of Mr and Mrs William Clowes, and Miss Emma Martyr, younger daughter of the late Major Alan Martyr and Mrs West. The Rev Robert Miles officiated.

Mr N. Pilkington and Miss C. Bonser
A service was held yesterday in the Grosvenor Chapel after the marriage of Mr N. Pilkington, youngest son of Mr T. D. Pilkington and Mrs V. M. Pilkington, and Miss Celia Bonser, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Bonser.

A luncheon was held at Maxine's and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Science report

Medical use for shark fin extract

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor
Cartilage tissue in the shoulder blades of calves, before the bone was fully formed, contained a substance that could stop the formation of the network of blood vessels which are generated by a tumour to aid its growth.

Free Churches to review role of federal council

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent
A committee of leading Free Churches has been set up to consider the role of the Free Church Council, which was once a weighty voice in the land.

Reception

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry gave a reception at Merchant Taylors' Hall yesterday evening to welcome the New Zealand trade mission to London.

Memorial service

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Russell Prince of Wales was represented by Colonel M. A. P. Mitchell at a memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel Rudyard Holt Russell held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks yesterday.

Latest appointments

Mr Peter Bamble, aged 54, head of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments in the Department of the Environment, to be chief executive of the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

Baron Carmichael of Kelvingrove

The life barony conferred on Mr Neil George Carmichael has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Carmichael of Kelvingrove, of Kelvingrove in the District of the City of Glasgow.

Service luncheon

The annual luncheon of the Frontier Corps Association was held at the Naval and Military Club yesterday.

Remembrance Sunday

Remembrance Sunday is to be an observance of the two minutes silence will be observed from 11 am.

Sandhurst entrants

The following officer cadets are the September entry to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on the standard military course.

Latest wills

Mr Alan Roy Wandless, of Canford Cliff, Poole, left estate valued at £560,573 net. He died intestate.

£5,000 bond winners

Table listing names and amounts of £5,000 bond winners.

Free Churches to review role of federal council

Of its many roles, only two are still thought to be significant: organizing the Free Church hospital chaplaincy service, and providing for the public, through the Moderator, an identifiable leader and spokesman.

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OBITUARY

DR KURT DEBUS

Notable contribution to rocketry

Dr Kurt Debus who died in Florida on October 9 aged 74, was a German-born engineer who played a notable role in the development of rocketry. He had been Werner von Braun's chief engineer at Peenemünde during the war and later went, like his old chief, to the United States where he was in charge of launchings at what subsequently became the Kennedy Space Centre for over twenty years.

Kurt Heinrich Debus was born in Frankfurt in 1908 and educated at the Technical University at Darmstadt. Besides an education and a PhD in electrical engineering, one of his more colourful acquisitions during this period was the facial duelling scar he received as a byproduct of his membership of a duelling fraternity, a mark he was to carry for the remainder of his life.

As an assistant professor at Darmstadt, Debus was assigned to Peenemünde when research on missiles began there and under von Braun was chief engineer in charge of all the test firings on the V2 programme.

SIR BRYAN SHARWOOD-SMITH

Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, who died on October 10 at the age of 84, spent the greater part of his working life in West Africa, and ended his time there as Governor of Northern Nigeria from 1954 to 1957.

He was born on January 5, 1899, and educated at Aldenham School. He won a scholarship to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1916, but joined the Royal Flying Corps the following year and served in France, Germany and the North West Frontier of India. After a short period as assistant master at St Cuthbert's preparatory school in Malvern he entered the colonial administrative service in 1920.

MR HENRY ELLIOTT-BLAKE

Mr Henry Elliott-Blake, FRCS, TD, who died on October 7 at the age of 80, was Consultant Plastic Surgeon to St George's Hospital and a founder member of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons with Sir Harold Gillies and Sir Archibald McIndoe.

CAPTAIN MARCOS LEMOS

Captain Marcos Lemos, for which he had given 40,000 guineas. Other good horses he owned were Cavallo Doro, which finished a close second to Morstan in the 1973 Derby and his home-bred Averof, which won the Dec Stakes at Chester and the St James's Palace Stakes at Ascot.

MISS JOAN HACKETT

Miss Joan Hackett, the American film and stage actress, died in hospital in Los Angeles on October 8 at the age of 49. She had been suffering from cancer for some time.

On one occasion he supposedly escaped death when one of these missiles, fully armed, plummeted to earth soon after launching. Debus hung himself into a nearby foxhole as the V2 and its warhead impacted and exploded not many yards from him.

At the end of the war Debus was among the large haul of German rocket scientists, acquired by the United States and soon active in the American military rocket tests which were to develop into the race for the moon. These began with the series of V2 firings at White Sands between 1946 and 1948 which owed much to America's having obtained components for almost 100 complete launch vehicles from the underground V2 factory at Niederschweben.

Debus then worked on the Redstone Ballistic Programme, supervising the test firings of successive generations of army missiles and in 1952 became director of operations at Cape Canaveral. Here he was in charge of the launchings of a

While in the Cameroons he learnt both Hausa and Fulani, languages spoken in Northern Nigeria, and in 1927 he applied for and was given a transfer there. His experience in the Cameroons was of some use when it came to dealing with non-Muslim tribes in Northern Nigeria, but much of that region came under indirect rule, the system introduced by Lugard, which made use of the native administrations.

The objective of British policy was to use the experience of the Fulani to "modernize and adapt" their practices, not least by checking their tendency to corruption and oppression of the peasantry. Sharwood-Smith, who remained in the region for 30 years, was one of those who made a considerable contribution to the achievement of this aim.

In 1952 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Northern House of Chiefs, the highest colonial rank in the region. In 1954 he and the lieutenant-governors in charge of the other Nigerian regions were raised to the rank

Children in Tite Street, the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, the Royal Sussex Hospital in Brighton and Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. He was also Senior Surgeon to the "Ministry" of Residents at Roehampton and Stoke Mandeville.

Henry Elliott-Blake was born on December 25, 1902, and educated at Dean Close, Cheltenham and Queens' College, Cambridge. He continued his medical training at St Thomas's Hospital, qualifying in 1929. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1941.

During the war he served as a surgeon at Durdham and in India. The year 1944 found him in Stoke Mandeville where his association with plastic surgery developed, and in 1946 he was appointed Consultant Plastic Surgeon to St George's Hospital.

succession of celebrated missiles, which paved the way to space flight for the United States, beginning with the Army's Jupiter-C which belatedly put America's first satellite into orbit in March 1958 after the disasters of the Navy's Vanguard programme.

He directed the launchings of the first probe to the sun, the first flights of primates and the first suborbital space flight of an American, Alan Shepard, in 1961.

As, by then, head of the John F. Kennedy Space Centre he was in overall control of the launch of Apollo II which landed the first human beings on the moon in 1969. One of his last responsibilities was the launch of Skylab, in 1973, and he retired the following year.

In 1976, however he joined the West German firm OTRAG which was developing a low cost vehicle to launch commercial satellites, finally retiring to Cocoa Beach, Florida, within sight of the launchings at Cape Canaveral.

Sharwood-Smith retired in 1957 and returned to Britain. But he retained his interest in Northern Nigeria and in *But Always as Friends* described his experiences there, as well as outlining Nigeria's problems. He described, for instance, the hostility between north and south, and the events which led to the secession of Biafra and the civil war.

Sharwood-Smith was married twice, first in 1926, and secondly in 1939 to Winifred Joan Mitchell. There was a daughter from the first marriage and two sons and a daughter from the second.

Society of Portrait Painters and the Royal Academy of Arts, and he was a founder member of the Medical Art Society. It was, perhaps, this gift which guided him towards plastic surgery and made the welfare of his patients and the quality of their lives so important to him.

He was the most meticulous and patient of men, who will long be remembered for his kindness and consideration to all who met him. These qualities earned him the lasting admiration and affection of all those who worked under him.

His sense of humour and his wide range of interests, including music, racing, at Donnington Park in the early years, golf and his very considerable knowledge of art, made him a most stimulating and delightful companion. He will be greatly missed by his many friends.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, whom he married in 1945.





**In March Bob Hawke, the ebullient former Rhodes scholar and trade union leader, led the Labour Party to a landslide victory in the general elections. Tony Duboudin writes from Melbourne on the performance of the new government.**

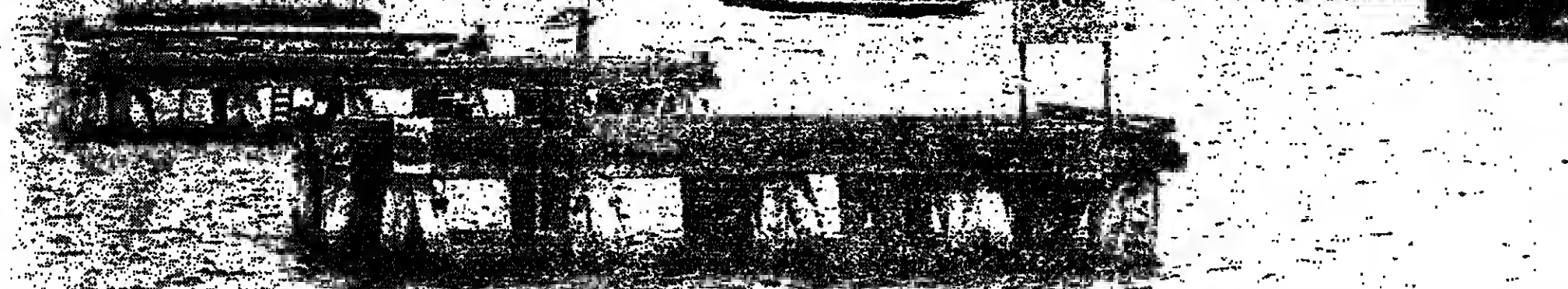
Seven months into its term, the new Australian Labour government, the first since Mr Gough Whitlam's administration, has avoided the mistakes, turmoil and shoot-from-the-hip style that characterized the Whitlam years.

There has not been the flurry of legislation, initiatives and pronouncements which marked the last Labour term. While the watchword in Canberra now is evolution rather than revolution, the difference between the last Labour government and Mr Bob Hawke's administration is also as much a matter of style.

The Prime Minister's team has made some *faux pas* - the "spy" flight over Tasmania at the time of the Franklin dam row and the dispute with the chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (as it then was) come to mind - but one of them was allowed to develop into a major issue. Mr Hawke acted staidly and effectively to dampen any possible trouble.

The most significant matter, which has marred an otherwise fine record, has been the Coombe-Ivanov affair, and there too Mr Hawke acted rapidly and ruthlessly in seeking, and obtaining, the resignation of Mr Mick Young, the Special Minister for State, and a close personal confidant. By that action the Prime Minister made it clear that he was not going to allow the actions of an individual to embarrass his government, something which happened all too often under Mr Whitlam.

The Royal Commission, established by Mr Hawke to look into the affair and Mr David Coombe's relationship with Mr Valeriy Ivanov, a Soviet diplomat, has proved an



While the Australian economy struggles to get off the ground, Sydney's skyline continues to soar

Nobby Clark

# Australia

Mr Hawke further angered the anti-uranium lobby by criticizing the demonstrators who blockaded the Roxby Downs mine in South Australia in August. Speaking in Tasmania he said: "You see some of the same faces there as were here (protesting against the Franklin dam in Tasmania)." The phrase was reminiscent of a more conservative government.

The Prime Minister has already received two warnings from the party and its backers on the uranium question. The Victoria branch of the party warned the government not to water down its policy and the Australian Council of Trade Unions also told the government not to soften its line. Mr Hawke has, apparently, ignored both warnings.

On foreign policy Mr Hawke has ignored party policy on the East Timor question and has accepted as *fact* Indonesia's takeover of the former Portuguese colony, again angering both wings of the party. The East Timor issue is one that soured Australia's relations with its nearest and largest neighbour, particularly because of the five crewmen killed by Indonesian troops during fighting following the Djakarta takeover.

## Captivated by the Queen Mother

Mr Hawke again attracted some criticism, although of a milder nature, when he went to London and was seen by Australian television viewers to be captivated by the Queen Mother. The obvious pleasure he showed in her company did not quite fit in with his previously stated republican views.

Mr Hawke has been described as representing a new breed of politician. That may be true, but the problems he faces are not new; they are similar to ones faced by virtually every leader in the Western world. It remains to be seen whether he can provide the leadership and new direction that Australia seeks to lift it out of the depression.

It is unlikely that any recent Australian political leader has come to power with such high hopes. The size of the task Mr Hawke has shouldered is enormous and is likely to be matched only by the disappointment among his followers should he fail.

## On other pages

Foreign policy; foreign investment 18  
Economy; agriculture 19  
Mining; horseracing 20

embarrassment for the Government. With hindsight Mr Hawke probably wished that he had not set it up. However, it did prove that the Prime Minister was not going to show any favours to colleagues.

Mr Young was alleged to have tipped off a Canberra lobby correspondent that a Russian diplomat was about to be expelled.

Mr Hawke has created a Hawke government first and secondly, and some say almost incidentally, a Labour government. While this style of leadership has not won him any friends among Labour Party idealists, it has certainly gained the confidence of business and investors.

Sometimes it is hard to grasp that there has been a change of party in Canberra. One newspaper columnist described Mr Hawke as more of a conserva-

tive than Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Prime Minister.

Despite this conservative approach, the Labour government has managed to retain the confidence and, more importantly, the support of the union movement, although there are signs that the honeymoon may be drawing to a close. The social contract with the unions and employers, thrashed out at the national economic summit held in Canberra in April, has largely held good despite mutterings from left-wing unions.

However, the most important test of the accord will be whether the more extreme unions will be happy with the 4.3 per cent national wage decision granted by the Arbitration Commission. Should they consider it inadequate, the Prime Minister can look forward to a stormy few months. His ability to hold wage

demands at reasonable levels will almost certainly be the issue upon which this Labour government will be judged. It is also essential if it is to have any chance of fulfilling its election pledge of creating 500,000 new jobs during its three-year term.

## Encouraging hi-tech industries

So far there are few signs that Labour will be any more able to reduce unemployment than its predecessors. There was an imperceptible drop in the number of jobless in the most recent quarterly figures but hardly anything to warrant rejoicing.

Unemployment is unlikely to improve until the world economy picks up and then not

necessarily significantly. Australia, in common with similar industrialized nations, faces the problem of aging, inefficient industries. The problem is compounded in Australia's case by its being a country with a high-wage structure in the midst of a low-wage cost region.

Any wage explosion, as well as jeopardizing Labour's economic recovery programme, will rekindle memories of the runaway inflation of the Whitlam era. That more than any other single point, gave Mr Malcolm Fraser his biggest stick against Labour.

This fear of precipitating another inflationary spiral has undoubtedly influenced Mr Hawke's approach. Under Mr Whitlam, inflation reached more than 17 per cent, fired by a free-spending public programme.

The government, also aware of Australia's industrial shortcomings, has taken a number of initiatives to encourage the high technology sector with generous tax concessions for investors in high-risk industries. However, in some areas, particularly computers and related products, Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science and Technology, believes that it is already too late for Australia. He says the country has "missed the boat".

## Mine and farm are big export earners

While long-term prospects lie in new industries, mining and agriculture will remain Australia's major earners of export income.

Mr Hawke faces opposition from within the Labour Party and from the unions over uranium mining and the government's attitude to Indonesia over East Timor.

The party's policy on uranium, agreed to after extremely tortuous negotiations, in which Mr Hawke played a leading role, is that existing mines should be allowed to fulfil contracts entered into but that no new contracts should be signed or new mines started, except where uranium exists with other minerals. Ultimately the policy commits Labour to phase out the industry.

Mr Hawke has now said that he feels existing mines should be allowed to negotiate new overseas contracts to enable them to dispose of their production. This is a liberal interpretation of the letter of the party policy, if not the spirit.

# As we get bigger



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AUSTRALIA

Foreign policy is, more than any other, the area in which the young Hawke government has made its mark, although in a manner distressingly pragmatic to many Labour purists.

Though both Bill Hayden, the foreign minister, and Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, are keen to trumpet their interest in human rights questions, their attitude has been tempered by national self-interest. Concern has been expressed about human rights under the regimes of Chile and the Philippines, but the administration has turned a blind eye to the continuing tragedy on Australia's northern doorstep in East Timor.

Sections of the Labour Party continue to worry about the fragmentary reports of a renewed Indonesian military

offensive to East Timor following isolated uprisings by the East Timorese.

Those strange allies, Mr Hayden and Mr Hawke, the man who ousted Mr Hayden from the Labour leadership the day this year's election was announced, have conspired to prevent a major confrontation within the ruling party over the thwarting of Labour policy on East Timor.

In Labour's seven months in office the focus has switched decisively from preoccupation with Australia's alliance with the United States to concern with its role within its own region, most importantly with members of Asean (Association of South-East Asian Nations), and with its scattered eastern neighbours in the Pacific.

Australia's ambivalence

towards Indonesia, Asean's most powerful member and Australia's nearest neighbour, is long standing and real. East Timor has been jettisoned by the Labour leadership in order to cement relations with Jakarta.

Under the previous Liberal (conservative) government, Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, took firm personal control of foreign policy. He spread Australian influence thin internationally and lost ground with its Asian neighbours.

Foreign policy is one of the few areas on which Mr Hawke has not imposed his personal stamp. Had he done so, the Labour Government's foreign policy would have been little different from that of the previous administration - internationalist, sympathetic to the US, fiercely anti-Soviet.

Mr Hayden, having lost his party's leadership to Mr Hawke, has refused to cede control of foreign policy. He is one of the few ministers who have asserted themselves over Mr Hawke; Australia's switch of emphasis from the US to Asia reflects this.

Mr Hayden spent the first

FOREIGN POLICY

Turning a blind eye to tragedy

months of government out of the public eye, nursing his wounds and listening to his department's advice. He emerged to announce that improved relations with Asia were his main goal and promptly flew off to meet President Suharto of Indonesia. This was followed by trips to other Asean members and to Vietnam.

In seeking to persuade Asian leaders that the government saw Australia's future in Asia, Mr Hayden faced two obstacles in Labour Party policy, which is theoretically binding on a Labour Government. The first was support for East Timorese self-determination, a stance fiercely resented by Indonesia, and regarded with suspicion by other Asean states. The other obstacle was a commitment to provide aid to Vietnam. This, too, was resented by Asean members, for whom Vietnam's presence in Cambodia is an important policy concern.

Mr Hayden and Mr Hawke have simply ignored Timor, professed their desire for improved relations with Indonesia

and avoided a confrontation in the Labour Party over the issue by the recent fortuitous UN decision not to debate East Timor this year.

On Vietnam, the government has similarly avoided both implementing policy and internal manoeuvre by the grandiose expedient of offering to mediate between Asean, Vietnam and China over Cambodia.

Though there is little likelihood of this offer being taken up, it enables the government to refuse to implement party policy, which is of great symbolic importance to the Labour left wing because of its strong opposition to Australian participation in the Vietnam war, while the mediation proposal is on the table.

On these two issues as much as any other the maturity and pragmatism, but the loss of idealism, of the Hawke Government are apparent. Its attitude stands in contrast to that of the previous Labour administration under Gough Whitlam, which fell from power in 1975.

Mr Hawke made talks with President Reagan the highlight

of his first overseas trip, delivered an unqualified endorsement of continued close relations between the two countries and, to the surprise of many Australians, were scarcely aware of Central America, warmly applauded US policies in that turbulent region, in which Australia has no direct interest.

While Mr Hawke reassured the conservative Australian electorate that little had changed since the passing of the Liberal government, Mr Hayden persuaded the administration to agree to a joint statement spelling out each country's role and responsibilities under Anzus (Australia/New Zealand/US alliance).

As Mr Hayden sees it, the alliance remains important but Australia must develop greater self-reliance in foreign policy and defence strategy and procurement. The new policy has received general endorsement from the Liberal Opposition yet leaves the present government scope to move closer to Asia.

To emphasize the shift in Australian priorities, Mr Hayden concluded his announcement in September with the footnote that though Anzus was important, relations with Asean were more important.

Relations with Britain show little sign of changing under

Labour. Mr Hawke knows that republicanism is electorally unpopular and will not push the issue. The main concern of Australia's policy-makers focuses on trade relations with Britain as filtered through the European Community. Tension over agricultural trade has diminished with the change in government but there is potential for conflict over Labour's unresolved policy to ban uranium exports to France.

On South Africa, the Labour government has surprisingly softened its conservative predecessor's bans on sporting contacts in what can only be described as an opportunistic concession to Australia's obsession with sport.

Disarmament has not been an important public issue in Australia. The debate has been confined to specialists and a small peace movement, but Mr Hayden has tentatively raised the issue in the hope of initiating a public debate and has appointed a special disarmament ambassador. He has also proposed a Pacific nuclear-free zone (which would nevertheless permit US nuclear vessels to cross the Pacific) and a government-funded peace institute.

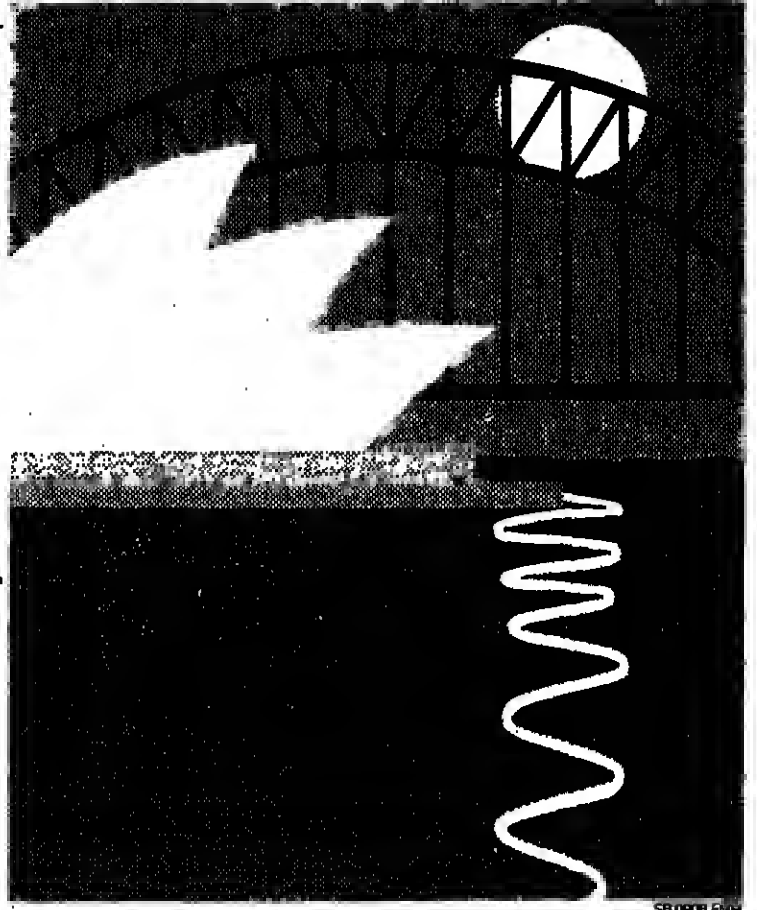
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FOREIGN INVESTMENT

New realism to conquer old fears?

The Hawke government had to address itself to the issue of foreign investment only three days after its resounding victory at the polls. In the run-up to the March 5 election more than \$A3,000m (£1,818m) had fled the country, and on March 8 the government was forced to devalue the Australian dollar by 10 per cent to restore some parity to the domestic money market and stability to Australia's capital account.

The Australian Labour Party is profoundly distrustful of foreign capital. Xenophobia partly explains it. Perhaps more to the point, however, is the fear of being controlled by outside forces, of having control and sovereignty diminished by an interest incompatible with Australia's perceived national interest. It was these concerns which led the Whitlam government (1972-1975) to seek billions of petrodollars, not through its fiscal agent of long standing (Morgan Stanley), but via Tirath Khemlani, who was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York for conspiracy in 1980.

However, Bob Hawke, the new Prime Minister, and Paul Keating, the Treasurer, do not share their party's more extreme views on foreign capital and foreign investment in Australia. During visits to New York and Washington since their election, both have taken pains to reassure foreign bankers and investors that Australia welcomes foreign investment.

Mr Keating, while shadow Treasurer, met several foreign bankers resident in Australia, partly to disabuse them of any latent concerns over a Labour government, partly to listen to their views.

Although Mr Keating has made a number of controversial

decisions on foreign investment, his mind has been elsewhere. In being elected, the government faced heavy budgetary problems and its Treasurer, while a politician of formidable acumen, was unskilled in economics. He had a budget to present only five months after his appointment.

In July last year the Labour Party held its biennial federal conference. This conference is the supreme policy-making organ of the party, and what it decides is meant, at least in theory, to be binding on a federal Labour government. The latitude which the government has in the timing of the introduction of the party's policy.

The Labour Party's policy on foreign investment says, *inter alia*, that a Labour government will "maintain the existing restrictions on foreign entry to strategic sectors of the economy, including banking, and reverse the current trend towards increased foreign domination of the Australian economy, by seeking increased Australian ownership and control of resources and enterprises and by carefully regulating foreign investment and short-term financial flows". It will also "expand the functions of the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) and establish clear guidelines for the entry and expansion of foreign enterprises in Australia, by taking steps to require majority Australian participation in new projects in all sectors, including public equity, for example, through the Resource Development Fund".

The policy also seeks to preserve key, yet unspecified, sectors of the Australian economy for solely Australian ownership, control the level of borrowing in the domestic capital market by foreign companies, but encourage foreign capital through overseas and offshore borrowing, rather than in the form of equity.

Mr Keating has instructed his department to review Australia's

foreign investment policy in the light of the above. The review was intended to be completed by the end of September, but it has not yet appeared.

Since the election the government has administered a policy drawn up by its predecessors, which speaks in vague and general terms of "best economic benefit", a term that has been subject to much lofty rhetoric. While Canberra bureaucrats maintain that there has been no policy change under Mr Keating, there has, in fact, been a substantial change in the interpretation of the policy.

Whether that change has come from Mr Keating himself or the bureaucrats who advise him, is a moot point.

One senior adviser concerned over this development said: "FIRB's attitude to the handling of applications has become much tougher and so are their recommendations. For the most part they have been accepted by the Treasurer."

Under this new look FIRB, every application is regarded *de novo*; past decisions now appear to carry little weight at all. This is especially so when it comes to changes of ownership in the financial sector. To an incredulous financial community, Mr Keating refused a deal whereby the American Citibank would sell 49.9 per cent of a large merchant bank and discount house, Citibank International, to Australia's second biggest life assurance company, National Mutual T-and-G Life. In return, Citibank would buy Grindlays Australia, a wholly-owned offshoot of Grindlays Bank. Citibank was selling 49.9 per cent of a company with assets of \$A420.7m to acquire a company with assets of \$A107.7m. Mr Keating could not see a net economic benefit in the transaction.

He has also refused foreign acquisitions in manufacturing, Australia's giant farming, trade and financial house, Elders DXL, was not permitted to sell

its edible foods division to Unilever Australia because of the increased foreign control of the edible oils industry, particularly retail margarine, which would follow. Likewise, a takeover of the Australian sweet manufacturer, Allen's Confectionery, by Cadbury Schweppes Australia and a local private company, Nelson Australia, was refused on the grounds that Cadbury Schweppes already had a majority position in the domestic confectionery sector of the confectionery industry.

When the present government assumed power, its precursor had already called for applications from "about 10" new banking licences. Towards the end of May, Mr Keating issued a statement rescinding the previous government's offer and announcing a new mini-inquiry to review the Campbell Committee's recommendations on the financial system in the light of the new government's "economic and social objectives". This committee, dubbed the Martin Committee, after its chairman, Vic Martin, a senior Australian banker, is due to report to the Treasurer by late next month.

The consensus among advisers suggests that only four or five foreign banks will be admitted. This would imply one bank each from Britain, the United States and Japan and, perhaps, two from continental Europe. There seems little chance that foreigners will be allowed to own more than 50 per cent of any new bank.

Foreign investment policy in Australia is in transition. Two reviews are underway; each will be addressed to a government wedded to the notion that the economic system can, and should, be used for its social objectives. This, laced with pragmatism, will guide policy in Mr Hawke's first term.

Simon Holberton  
The Age

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AUSTRALIA

ECONOMY

# Luck fails the Lucky Country

Three or four years ago the Australian economy was managed with admirable conservatism by Malcolm Fraser, whose views coincided with those of John Stone, permanent head of the Treasury. The inflation rate was well below the average of that for members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and, when oil prices jumped, Australia, with its stability and energy riches, became the darling of the world financial community.

However, that was mostly a chimera. Oil prices fell and drought struck the rural areas. That could not be helped. But Australia has also had a burst of economic mismanagement and unimpaired bloody-mindedness unmatched since the Whitlam-Cairns era of 1973-75.

The outcome was: inflation now running at double the OECD rate; a federal budget deficit of nearly \$A8,400m (£5,000m) or 4.7 per cent of gdp; unemployment at 10.3 per cent and officially forecast to rise in 1983-84; corporate profitability reduced to the lowest post-war level and no rise in private investment or self-sustaining recovery in sight.

Overall, the economy shrank by 2 per cent - Australia's worst annual performance since 1946. In the past two months the economy has ceased to contract, and, with farming reviving strongly, it is heading for moderate growth in 1983-84; official forecasts have edged up to 3.5 per cent.

The growth is largely the result of an 18.5 per cent rise in spending by the Fraser government (6.3 per cent in real dollars) in 1982-83, and projected rise of 15.8 per cent (7.2 per cent real) under Bob Hawke. Neither Australian leader has faith in such a Keynesian prescription for a sick economy. To a degree, Mr Hawke was locked into a giant deficit this year by Mr Fraser's vote-buying budget 14 months ago. However, the Labour Prime Minister passed over the chance to trim it by a couple of billion dollars.

He argued that an apparently excessive deficit was justifiable because his pre-election agreement with the union movement (further limited at the union-government-employer summit talks in May) would hold down wages growth. The agreement involves full indexation of wages to the consumer price index.

Mr Hawke has had one nasty shock already, with the consumer price index 4.3 per cent, or nearly one per cent more than he expected. The agreement may also be starting to unravel as stronger unions aim at above-indexation rises. But it is too early yet to know whether the breaches so far, such as the \$A16 rise spreading through the chemical industry, are the first of many.

Even if the union leaders stick with the agreement - and they are angry with Mr Hawke over his policies on superannuation taxes and tariff barriers - the workers on site take a less lofty view of national requirements. Regardless of unemployment, most levels of real wage cuts are not part of their vocabulary.

The Australian workforce enjoyed a real wage growth of about 7 per cent in 1980-82, at the expense of corporate profitability, and even the present two years of zero real wage growth have workers reasonably well off. Still, things could have been worse. From December 1982 to June 1983, unions went along with a wage pause. Future indexation is likely to be half-yearly rather than quarterly, allowing some restoration of profit share to corporations. An orthodox regime, coupled with orthodox fiscal policies, slowly got the economy out of the mire after 1975. But there is no guarantee that even if indexation is adhered to in the next two or three years, the new combination of indexation and mega-deficits will work.

In a review of Australia's five-year economic outlook last month, Lloyds International predicts only a slow recovery to 1985-86, a quick boom and then poor performance to 1988. The forecast appears to take as its premise an inability of the Hawke government to keep control of wage rises. Any failure of the 1983-84 budget strategy, moreover, could cause Labour to adopt worse rather than better strategies.

In the past 12 months interest rates have come down slightly, despite financing of the \$A4,500m deficit. This occurred, partly because of falling international rates and partly because of the slump in investment, and hence in corporate sector borrowings - a matter of cold comfort. Indeed, new capital raisings by listed companies in the March quarter were negative - the first time

this has been reported since 1950.

The outlook for interest rates in the coming year is more precarious, especially if the US rates start to rise. As the Treasury noted in the budget papers, sales of government bonds to the non-bank sector in the single year 1982-83 were greater in real terms than total sales to the non-banks during the whole of the 1970s. In 1983-84, the non-banks will have to digest an equivalent offering again.

Financial markets are becoming sceptical of governments' ability to deliver their promises on monetary policy. For five successive years the government has overshoot its own targets on monetary growth, hardly conducive to confidence in financial markets. The current target is 9-11 per cent (M3), still disturbingly high. Meanwhile the floor being set under interest rates by government funding needs, makes a recovery of private investment less likely - the normal problem with government-led recoveries.

Corporate gross operating surpluses (profits, before interest and direct tax) fell 17 per cent in real terms in 1982, and after-interest surpluses would have fallen even more sharply. Even after the slight rises in profitability in the past half year, the health of the corporate sector is close to its lowest point on record, the previous nadir being 1974.

In manufacturing, output in 1982-83 tumbled 11 per cent, far exceeding the previous notorious decline of 1974-75. Housing construction sank by 25 per cent, but this has now revived as a result of all the mooney that the government has thrown at it. The revival of manufacturing is not yet predictable though surveys of levels of confidence are just starting to register an important move.

One survey of the metal and engineering sector a few weeks ago recorded that it had suffered the worst shake-out in 20 years, but with an upturn expected later in 1984. Almost half the respondents were restructuring, but not through investment; they were substituting imported parts, narrowing product lines, and merging with rivals. British businessmen have been heartened by anti-protectionist comments by Labour government leaders, including

Bill Hayden the foreign minister, who said in September that Australia was "embalming geriatric industries in a sort of formaldehyde of protection". The Australian British Trade Association says it is of tremendous significance that the government so early in its tenure (and despite the recession) has recognized the need for freer trade.

Statements by Australian governments on freer trade have been two-a-penny for decades, while protective barriers continue to be raised. However, the Hawke government has put its policies where its mouth is in the case of Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP), which was given a package of bounties and market-share guarantees, but in exchange for promises of \$A800m investment over five years and specified productivity gains, to which unions have agreed. The target is 250 tonnes per man-year, compared with an indicative 230 tonnes at last June. Further ahead, BHP has its sights on a figure of 280 tonnes, one a pair with some Japanese mills.

Inflation is forecast to fall from about 11 per cent to 7.5 per cent on the consumer price index (cpi), largely through the lagged effects of wage pause in the first-half of 1983. The cpi forecast is misleading because the budget shifts some health costs from the private sector to the government, and the inflation outlook using the broad-bracket deflator is a less rosy 11 per cent. One reason for the high rate, well above that of Australia's trading partners, is the rise in food prices in the wake of the drought. Another is the rash of state and semi-government price rises for services. The March devaluation is also contributing.

An area of relative policy success has been the exchange rate and balance of payments. Mr Hawke moved decisively by devaluing 10 per cent days after gaining office, partially correcting it for high wages growth (see table).

The effect of the recession in curbing imports has lowered the current account (trade and invisible) deficit, while capital inflow has remained strong because of the follow-on effects of the 1981 resources boom, high local interest rates, and the perception of the outside world that Australia is not Mexico, Brazil or Argentina. For the 1983-84, the Treasury forecast is for a further fall in imports and in the current account deficit, a greater fall in capital inflow, and a modest fall in international reserves, which are now high.

The main risk is that the healthy level of capital inflow will evaporate or reverse as a result of such factors as uncontrolled wage growth or government refusal to set interest rates high enough to control monetary growth.



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### LABOUR COSTS

Year to	Australia	OECD
December 1982	17.8	5.8
June 1983	10.9	5.5
December 1983*	6.5	6.0
June 1984*	8.4	5.6

\* estimated

Source: Victorian Chamber of Manufactures

### OVERSEAS LABOUR COSTS COMPARED WITH AUSTRALIA

Year to	Australia	OECD	Base 1979-80: 1000
First half of 1980	992		
1981	921		
1982	875		
1983	926		
1984*	901		

\* estimated

Source: Victorian Chamber of Manufactures

Tony Thomas

### AGRICULTURE

## Mud's money on the farm

There is a saying on Australian farms that "mud's money". The great drought of 1981-83 ensured little of either. The drought, in conjunction with depressed world prices and high cost inflation, lopped real incomes from farming by 53 per cent in 1982-83, the biggest fall by far in 30 years.

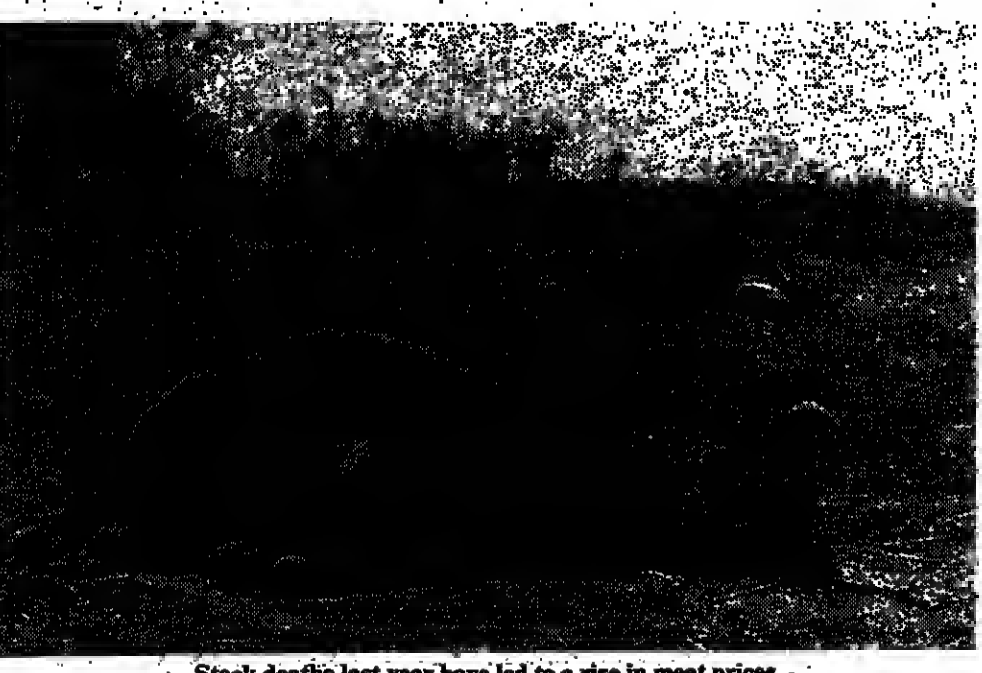
The good rains in the past few months (too good along the Queensland border, which was flooded) make a record wheat harvest likely in 1983-84. For farming as a whole, incomes are forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to rise by 110 per cent to \$A4,400m (£2,619m), with rural exports to rise by 10 per cent to about \$A3,000m.

To more detail, crop production should rise by 48 per cent, with prices up 6 per cent, while a 4 per cent drop in livestock products will be easily offset by a rise of 20 per cent in prices. The output figures are all consecutive owing to the recent upgrading of forecasts of the wheat harvest, which should top 18 million tonnes, about double last year's.

On top of this, for the first time in the 1980s, the rural "terms of trade" are moving in farmers' favour, with prices forecast to increase by 15 per cent against a rise of only 8 per cent in farm costs.

The bureau expects wool auction prices to rise by 14 per cent in 1983-84, provided recovery in the United States continues. As a result of the drought's after-effects beef supplies to market are diminishing as farmers rebuild their herds. Prices are consequently up, by 30 per cent, but value of meat production and export are expected to decline.

Sugar prices have been at rock-bottom on world markets, but recent growing conditions in the northern hemisphere have been poor and since mid-year, sugar prices have turned up. The bureau forecasts that sugar exports should rise by 5 per cent to \$A615m despite a 16 per cent drop in the value of exports. However, the growing conditions in Queensland have been dry and the harvest volume will decline.



Stock deaths last year have led to a rise in meat prices. High imports are South America and Africa, neither with capacity to pay for them. Australia had done well in meeting the high Middle East demand for grain. Even now, in the worst of circumstances, it is still selling a million tonnes a year to both Iraq and Iran. EEC wheat export tonnages, which stood at 5 to 7 million tonnes a year in the 1970s and reached 10 million tonnes in 1979-80, have tapered to an estimated 14 million tonnes in 1982-83, giving Australian growers something to think about. Australian producers' hostility towards the European Community is at first glance surprising, since there is little direct competition for sales. But

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION & TRADE (million tonnes)				
	10-year average 1972/73 to 1981/82	1982/83 estimate	1983/84 estimate	
Argentina	7.7	3.4	14.5	8.0
Australia	12.0	9.1	8.7	8.0
Canada	18.7	14.2	27.6	20.0
EEC	44.3	8.0	58.5	14.0
USA	55.7	34.1	78.4	41.5
Total major exporters	138.9	68.8	188.7	93.5
World total	408.8	74.8	478.3	98.7

Source: International Wheat Council

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MINING

Digging deeper for new markets

Even a limited inspection of Australia's vast mineral and mining industries can be a daunting task which takes you across the continent, sometimes through inhospitable and barely accessible regions.

However, the heady days of far-flung and enthusiastic development are over for the time being and "quarry" Australia, with its resources exposed to domestic and world pressures, is having to face up to tough times. A visitor to iron and coal mines these days finds much belt-tightening and fretting about cutbacks.

"This is one of the most difficult times in our history," says Mr John Wruck, a senior executive of Utah Development Company, the biggest coking coal producer in Australia, which is about to be taken over by Australia's largest industrial company, Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP).

The immediate problems are largely the result of a prolonged worldwide recession. The iron ore and coal businesses have been especially hard-hit. Other metals - Australia produces aluminium, bauxite, antimony, asbestos, chrysolite, bismuth, copper, gold, lead, manganese, mineral sands, natural gas, nickel, phosphate, silver, tin, tungsten, uranium and zinc - have suffered in varying degrees.

Australia, however, faces a longer-term challenge, so far tackled only half-heartedly. Since none of its resources monopolize the world market, the country must open up new markets and maintain its international cost competitiveness in old ones, at a time when whatever advantages it once possessed are being whittled away by newcomers.

Australian miners are hampered by high inflation (still double-digit), a fickle labour force organized along Byzantine lines which at the same time tends to promote industrial unrest, and governments - state and federal - which have strongly supported development, but which at the same time tend to consider underground resources as a cornucopia created for tax purposes only.

The problems include high levels of direct taxation, and indirect levies such as high rail



costs on state-operated, though sometimes privately financed, rail links. The current federal government would like to rationalize the taxation of resources, and has proposed a resource rent tax in vague terms, which could be based on, say, a minimum rate of return on investments.

The intention in theory would be to replace other, somewhat arbitrary, tax schemes which now exist. State governments, however, are reluctant to turn over control of taxes over to the federal government. And businessmen fear that any new tax plan, despite good intentions, will result ultimately in more and not less taxes.

Australian businessmen can no longer be complacent about their ability to market what they can mine. Gone are the days when billion-dollar development efforts could be supported on the basis of long-term contracts with Japan. Japan's steel and power industries are pressing hard to cut back and save on contracts. Australian businessmen are having to sharpen their negotiating skills. They are also scrambling to diversify into new markets, none of which looks quite as fat and profitable as in the past.

New and old customers are becoming more fickle about quality control and consistency of supplies. Miners must know more these days about technology than simply how to dig the raw material out of the ground.

From the coastal town of Karatha, built to support mine development in Western Australia's arid northwest, a twin-engine Beechcraft takes about 40 minutes to cross a seemingly endless reddish-brown expanse of desolate wilderness, dotted with scrawny brush and heat-baked gum trees, to arrive in iron ore country.

The destination, Hamersley Iron's Mount Tom Price, the richest deposit of ore in the Pilbara, looms below like a massive rust-coloured sandcastle. Its man-made contours testify to tens of millions of tons of ore which have already been carted by train nearly 250 miles to a seaside port, and then to blast furnaces, mainly in Japan.

Hamersley is operating at 36 million tons a year, against a peak of 39 million tons in 1980, and its sales are running at only 31 million tons. Paradoxically, recent industrial disputes stoppages have posed the problem of maintaining enough stocks, more than 60 per cent of which go to Japan, to load onto incoming ore carriers at the port of Dampier.

More than 1,800 miles to the east, in the sprawling Bowen basin of Queensland, one of the largest coal discoveries in the world is being systematically dug from the earth. However, production at Utah Development's Harrow Creek is being deliberately restrained because of low demand for coking coal in Japan.

Production of the easily accessible coal, nearest the surface, is also down. Utah's production is running 6.5 million tons below its 22 million tons of annual capacity. Though sales are inching up, reducing stocks somewhat, mines are faced with the prospect of 20 million tons of new annual capacity of coal coming on stream in Canada and elsewhere around the world by next year, further tipping the scales against producers.

About half a dozen new mines are in Australia itself, where a surge in demand from Japan since the 1970s encouraged a massive amount of investment for both coking coal, used to make steel, and steaming coal as an energy alternative to oil.

The poor market situation was certainly borne out in price negotiations with Japan this year, when contract prices were about 20 per cent below last year. Negotiations on longer-term contracts now coming into force are due shortly, and Japan is putting on pressure for price reductions on these as well.

Australian miners are not pessimistic about their long-term prospects. Fortunately, the country has virtually unlimited supplies of high-quality minerals. The key, however, lies in Australia's ability to bring under control the excesses and bad habits of the past.

Richard Hanson

RACING

No horsing around Down Under

When Robert Sangster, the British millionaire racehorse owner, first arrived in Australia about 10 years ago, he thought it rather quaint that the country's biggest race was a two-mile handicap.

Mr Sangster, by his own admission, had a bit to learn about Australians and their racing and it took him until 1980, when he won the Melbourne Cup, to fully understand. He described the discovery, that day at Flemington racecourse, as "the thrill of my life".

"This is better than Epsom of Paris," he said. "This is a win of the heart. That's what the Melbourne Cup is all about - tradition and feeling."

The Cup is indeed the heartbeat of Australian racing, even though it is common for horses with the limited ability of Mr Sangster's Beldale Ball to win. The Derby and other three-year-old classics are of course important, but not in the way that they are in almost every other country in the world. Comparisons between Australia and elsewhere are virtually useless because racing, and the way it is approached, is so different.

Consider the following:

Weight-for-age (wfa) racing may be the most glamorous section of the sport, but it still does not have the general appeal of a major handicap. More than once in recent years Australia's best horses, with a string of wfa victories behind them, have not been able to win full public acclaim until proving themselves in major handicaps.

Most of the big race winners, including two champions of the last decade, Manikato and Kingston Town, are geldings. It seems that a colt only has to win a couple of two-year-old races, and he is syndicated and sent to stud without proving himself over a distance.

Because of the emphasis on speed at stud, if a horse does happen to win major staying races, he is often snubbed by breeders.

Australians love their horses. With more than 50 racetracks in the state of Victoria alone and hundreds throughout the country there is little chance of escape from horse talk, either in the city or in the remotest outback areas.

It is in the tiny bush towns that the character of racing is often at its strongest. Walk into any pub and it is odds on that on the wall will be a photo of a horse winning a race, sometimes even a wall covered in



Neck and neck at Newcastle race course, NSW

photos. If the public doesn't own the horse himself, perhaps it belongs to the cousin of the wife of the publican's best friend.

Off-course Totalisator Agency Boards (TABs) are situated in every large suburb and town, providing an ever-increasing range of services. What started as sombre, tiny buildings requiring bets to be placed at least half an hour before a race and payouts held over to the next day, have become colourful places with betting up to the start of race, immediate payouts, televisions and display of approximate dividends.

There is also saturation coverage by the media. Daily newspapers provide fields and riders for every meeting on which the TAB operates and produce a full form guide for the main meeting. The Melbourne evening paper, The Herald, publishes a 12-page guide to all Saturday meetings on Friday nights and the morning papers produce four-page editions. All that is on top of the myriad strictly racing publications.

More and more meetings are now being televised live but more importantly, every single race on which the TAB operates is broadcast live on radio. Saturday morning radio, in mind-boggling, one station starts at 8 am with a half-hour preview recorded the day before. At 8.30 am a live preview live, commencing with up-to-date information on runners, a track report and reports of weekly gallops that lasts half an hour, and then it is time for the official scratchings and bookmakers' markets.

At 9.30 am the scratchings are checked again and another preview given. At 10 am it is time for the scratchings again and then a talk-back show operates until 11 am, with callers asking racing questions to a panel of experts. Then the scratchings and markets are checked. The talk-back show then resumes, while about midday, when the scratchings are checked once again. After that comes another preview with the same previewer officiating the same way.

Once racing starts, up to 40 races an afternoon are broad-

cast with TAB approximate odds given every ten minutes or so. At the end of the day there is a review and soon after comes a preview for the harness racing and greyhound meetings that night.

Australian racing, in many ways, is a game for young men and for people who have never had much luck. The foresight of Mr Sangster enabled him to penetrate the industry so quickly, that in only a few years he became the biggest owner in the country. But there are literally thousands of small owners.

The best example again comes from Mr Sangster. On one of his early visits he strolled into a Melbourne hotel and was asked by the porters how they should go about leasing a horse. Owners in Australia are spread throughout the community. Even porters can race horses.

In Australia, leasing is common and small syndicates have become the rage. In some instances, with the right provincial trainer, you can pay little more than \$A20 a week for a sixth share in a horse capable of winning in the metropolitan area. Stakes are good.

Said Mr Sangster: "You can buy a yearling for \$A30,000 to \$A40,000 (£17,850 to £23,800) with a very good chance of earning that money on the racetrack. One in a hundred could do that in Europe." There are even better examples. Manikato, the outstanding Australian sprinter of the last ten years and winner of more than \$A1 million in stake money, cost \$A3,500 as a yearling. Kingston Town, winner of close to \$A2 million and Australian record holder, was offered for sale as a yearling and could not reach his reserve of \$A5,000.

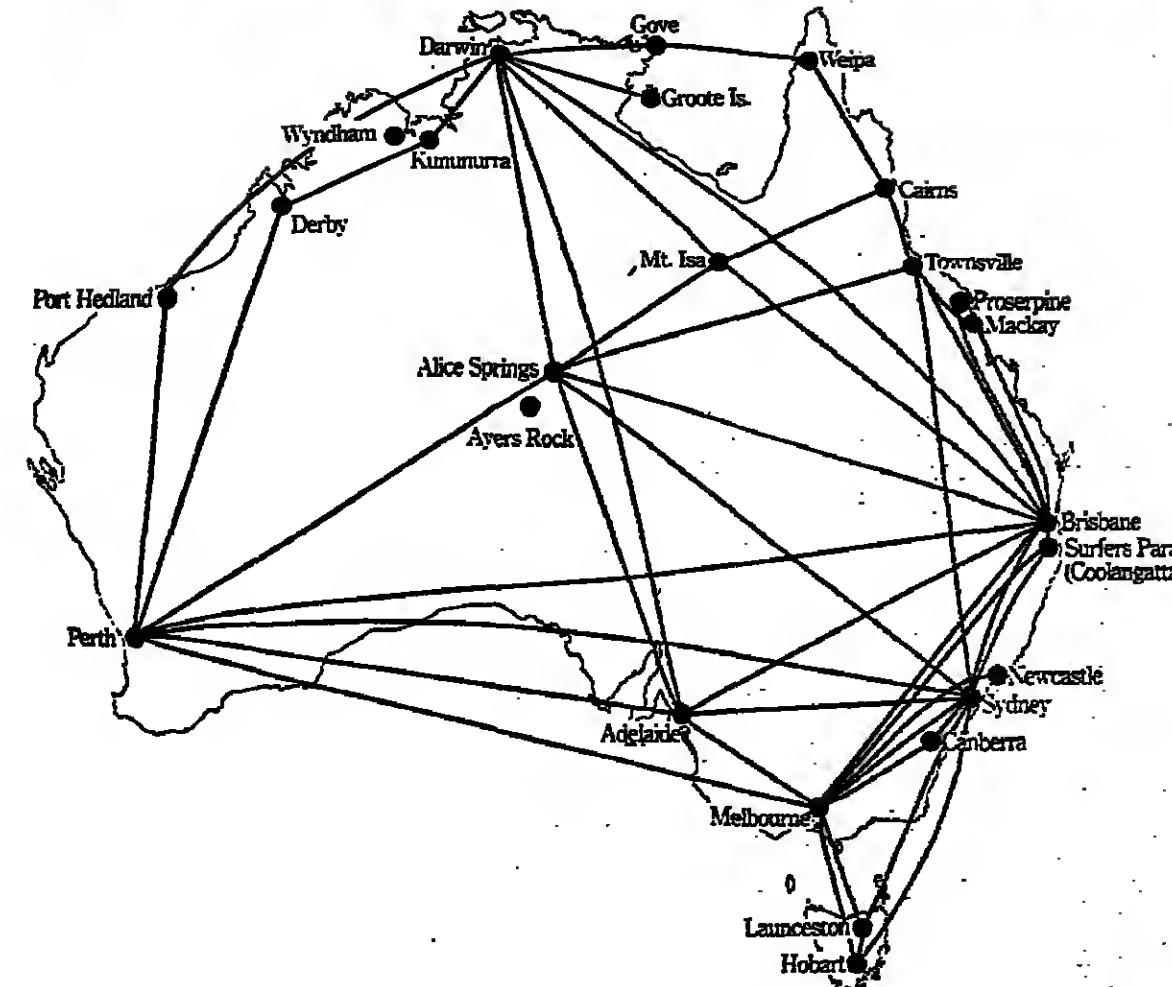
Three years ago Mr Sangster found out first-hand about the opportunities for even the cheapest horses. He owned the favourite for Victoria's premier sprint, the Newmarket, but his runner, Spicostack, could finish only second to one of the rank outsiders, Dor Kon.

Dor Kon's sire had earlier been banished to the outback to sire stock horses. Dor Kon was to have been sent to Hongkong to race, yet a battling trainer, who rarely had city runners let alone winners, liked the look of the unfashionable gelding and paid the princely sum of \$A250 for him.

It is results like that which lead many to the conclusion that Australian racing provides value for money. Australians may do things in strange ways compared to Europe, but they do them well.

Mark Harding

British Airways recommends you fly with someone else.



If you're flying to Australia, no doubt you'll be enjoying the world class service of British Airways. But when you get there, British Airways recommend the world class service of Ansett Airlines of Australia. British Airways are Ansett's agents in England. But they know that only Ansett offers you world-class food, wine and service within Australia. And that only Ansett have an all Boeing jet fleet. And that Ansett covers the whole of Australia with a comprehensive network. And that, even if you don't fly, Ansett can provide a coach, and book all your accommodation, sometimes in their own hotels. So wherever you're going in Australia there's only one way to fly. Contact your travel agent or phone British Airways. Ansett Airlines of Australia.

Vertical sidebar containing various financial and market-related advertisements and notices, including 'Investment and Finance', 'Editor Tony Hilton', and 'GOLD'.











APPOINTMENTS

New posts at Ernst & Whinney

Ernst & Whinney: Mr Bill Mackey has been made a managing partner of the United Kingdom operations. Mr Elwyn Ellidge, Mr Eric Crocock and Mr David Burgoyne have been made managing partners in London, Hull and Exeter respectively.

Associated Leisure: Mr B. B. Wood has been made finance director to succeed Mr R. H. Elworthy, who is retiring.

Laporte Industries (Holdings): Sir John Hedley Greenborough has joined the board as non-executive director.

Charles Barker Lyons: Mr Alan Ogden and Mr Harry Spencer-Smith have been appointed associate directors. Mr Roger Dence has been elected to the board. He is head of CBL's technology and industry division and will continue with this responsibility. Mr Tony Arrowsmith, chief executive of Charles Barker, Black & Gross, the Birmingham advertising and public relations agency in the Charles Barker Group will join the group board in January.

Howard Humphreys: Mr Rowland S. McKennie and Mr Roderick T. Whitaker have been appointed directors of the company.

Plessey: Mr James Stevenson has become managing director of Plessey Optoelectronics.

The Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers: Mr G. W. Mason, who is managing director of Mason Hydraulics has become chairman of the association.

FBI Financial Trust: Lord Sciff of Brimpton has joined the board. He has also been elected chairman of FBI Financial Trust, the British subsidiary of the First International Bank of Israel. Mr Moshe Meirav, recently appointed deputy general manager of The First International Bank of Israel, has joined the board.

Pointon of York: Mr Michael Teacher and Mr Terry Barnes have been made joint managing directors.

Taylor Woodrow Construction: Mr Geoffrey N. Davies has been appointed joint assistant managing director of the company.

Touche Renmant Group: Mr Peter Gray has been made managing director of Touche Renmant Holdings in succession to Mr George Hagus who has retired.

Bailey Morris explains why advice on raising taxes impressed the president

Reagan's lesson on public spending from a strong ally

It is too soon to tell whether the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, taught President Reagan an important economic lesson during her visit to Washington but there are nonetheless indications that her stern warnings on the size of the America deficit made an impact.

Mrs Thatcher told the President in clear and simple terms, that based on her own experience in Britain she is convinced that he ought to take the unpopular step of raising taxes as soon as possible.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks gave strong support to administration critics who regard the burgeoning federal deficit as an imminent threat to the recovery.

The Prime Minister's comments also bolstered the efforts of Republicans and Democrats in Congress who are trying to force President Reagan to agree to a Domestic Economic Summit conference to resolve the deficit problem before next year's elections.

"When I was not able to get public spending down, I took the view that if we are going to spend the kind of money, we must cover it honestly by taxation so that people know if they demand more and more expenditure, they must pay for it," Mrs Thatcher said.

Coming from anyone else, this advice would most certainly have been ignored by Mr Reagan who has stated strongly his intention to disregard the recommendations of some of his closest advisers and avoid tax increase at all costs.

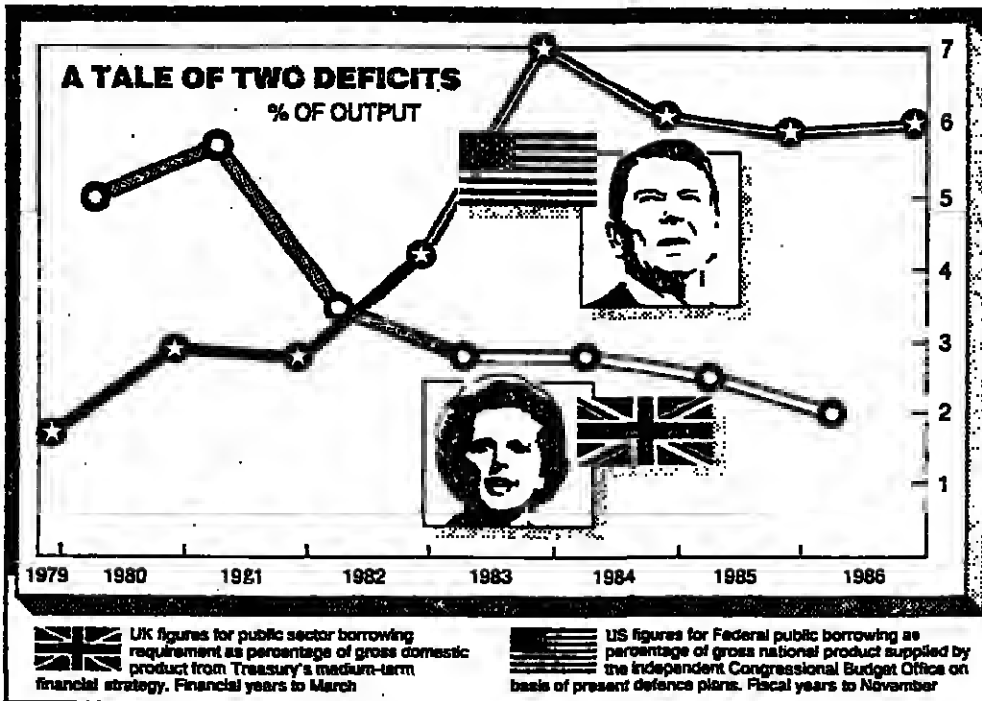
Just two days before Mrs Thatcher arrived, the President told finance ministers and central bankers attending the IMF's annual meeting, that he refused to compromise on either his supply-side economic programme or his arms build-up.

"He will not risk sabotaging our economic expansion in a short-sighted attempt to reduce deficits by raising taxes. Tax increases would actually reduce growth by discouraging savings, investment and consumption," Mr Reagan said.

But last week the Administration softened its position for the first time publicly when Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, said tax increases should be considered if Congress is unable to reduce public spending further.

It was unclear whether Mr Regan's remarks to the US Chamber of Commerce reflected his own fears over the impact of the deficit on the recovery or a shift to the president's thinking.

The president's earlier statements reflected his oft-repeated



view that big budget deficits are not the cause of high interest rates and that both will gradually disappear once the recovery moves into high gear.

Mr Reagan's strict adherence to this view has triggered a sharp split with his Administration, particularly among Cabinet officials who agree with Mrs Thatcher that big structural deficits do cause high interest rates and are therefore a threat to the world recovery.

Thatcher said that the \$200bn US deficit threatened Britain's recovery

But the Administration's official line, as stated in addresses across the country by Mr Regan, the president's handpicked spokesman on economic matters, has remained unchanged despite alarming contradictory statements by Mr Martin Feldstein, the chief economic adviser.

his influential audiences in these weeks that the Treasury has completed a comprehensive study which showed clearly that there was no historical relation between big budget deficits and high interest rates.

Although the study has been criticized as "thin" and weak on supporting data, Mr Regan has attempted to cite its conclusions as sound reason for his decision to try to talk down interest rates rather than reduce them by cutting the federal deficit with increased tax revenues.

But Mr Feldstein has told groups across the country that the "reason for the very high level of long-term rates is undoubtedly the unprecedented level of the budget deficits now predicted for the years ahead".

Mr Feldstein said his most recent estimates indicated that the outstanding volume of public debt will more than double between now and 1988. "For the public to absorb this debt, a sharp rise in interest rates will be required," he added.

also gave warning that the \$200bn plus American deficit threatened Britain's nascent recovery by keeping interest rates "at higher levels than they should be".

She said at a farewell press conference that she wanted to impress on President Reagan that this was bad news for Britain and for Europe's prospects generally.

Given the fact that Mrs Thatcher shares many of President Reagan's free-market views, her advice to take the politically unpopular step of raising taxes decidedly impressed the President, White House officials said.

"I don't know that it changed his views, but he is listening more intently to those arguing for tax increases," one official said.

Mrs Thatcher told the President and cabinet officials that she learnt an important lesson about taxes during her first big budget battle when she was unable to reduce the rate of public spending sufficiently and also wanted to cut direct tax rates sharply.

To do this, the Prime Minister said she had to take the politically unpopular step of raising the indirect tax rate by pushing through sharp increases in value-added tax to 15 per cent.

As a result of this offsetting action and other tough stands on taxes taken in 1981, public borrowing as a share of gross domestic product dropped sharply from an estimated 5 per cent in 1980 to 3 per cent in 1981-82 and 2.75 per cent in 1982-83.

Conversely, American public borrowing as a share of gross national product stood at a high level of almost 6 per cent in 1983, fact that has raised the spectre of a debilitating interest rate crunch when private demand for credit grows as the recovery picks up.

These fears have increased in recent weeks, resulting in appeals from both Democrats and Republicans for the deficit to be reduced through moderate tax increases.

But President Reagan has so far rejected these appeals, saying that the Administration will not put forward tax legislation of its own despite earlier statements that it would attempt to raise new revenues with a 9 per cent tax surcharge and an oil tax in 1985.

Leaders in both houses of congress have said they will move legislation to raise \$75bn in new taxes over a three-year period, as called for in the 1983 budget resolution, unless it is passed.

The remaining deadlock has kept interest rates high as financial markets digest the news that inaction will result in deficits estimated at \$196bn in 1984 fiscal year \$205bn in 1985, and \$214bn in 1986.

At this point, it is unlikely that any tax legislation will be moved until after the presidential elections, given the political constraints and the President's resistance. The only thing that could make the process forward is a groundswell of support for the domestic summit resolution, which has been sponsored by almost 100 members of the House of Representatives and is expected to vote soon.

If - as expected - it is passed roundly, the Senate would probably pass a similar measure calling for action on the deficit within 45 days and the President, prodded by Mrs Thatcher's remarks, would be under great pressure to comply.

Reining in on the cowboys

Ask Sir Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, which industry produces the most complaints and his response will be instant - the home improvements business.

The home improvement market has rocketed in the last decade. Even official statistics say it has grown by over 25 per cent and that takes no account of "builders" who work for cash to beat the taxman. It is this "cowboy" end of the trade which swells Borrie's postbag.

Thirty years ago, households outnumbered dwellings by almost a million. Today, they are more or less in balance, but more than 4 million homes are estimated to be in serious disrepair. The accent has thus switched from the building programmes of the 1960s towards maintaining and improving the present stock. What many households spent 20 years ago in buying new homes they may now spend in improving an older home. Building societies lend liberally for home improvements and local authorities offer generous grants.

The sums involved are large in relation to the budget of an ordinary household. Saving 15 per cent VAT on, say, a £3,000 roof-job, plus perhaps a further 10 per cent for the fact that your builder is avoiding statutory liabilities, looks like a normal comeback for the stranded homeowner.

Sir Gordon himself has published his recommendations for tackling the problem in his Report on Home Improvements. The construction industry is encouraged to offer warranty schemes to protect its customers. Yet ironically the biggest hurdle the industry has faced in producing a genuine and effective scheme has been the fair trading law itself: How does a warranty scheme applied with teeth avoid being a restrictive trade practice?

Commonsense is at last prevailing on that point and the industry is developing more effective warranty schemes. But the ultimate test will be in their take-up by households and sources of householders' finance could prove crucial.

Many local authorities and financial institutions welcome warranty schemes for their home improvement loan and grant applicants. Sir Gordon goes one further and recommends that the banks and building societies should consider tying their loans to warranty-backed works. He makes similar suggestions for local authority grants. And he would reinforce this demand-side constraint with a statutory "duty to trade fairly".

How seriously will the Government and the financial institutions take Sir Gordon's recommendations? The crude over-riding of the OFT in the Stock Exchange case raises doubts as to how kindly this free enterprise Conservative administration takes applying the strict logic of a fair-trading watchdog.

Will the OFT's home improvement recommendations receive equally short shrift, as Conservative ministers secretly delight in the buccaneer spirit of the small cash-trading one-man-band builder? Or will the bankers of the home improvement jungle come home to roost, in the form of more constituents' complaints, and send ministers scurrying to loan on the financial institutions and local authorities to tighten the tests they apply for loans.

An excellent working example already exists in the new homes market. The NHBC quality certificate is the essential passport to a building society mortgage.

What the NHBC has done in the past 20 years for the quality and image of new housebuilding, the construction industry now hopes to do for the home improvement market with its more effective warranty schemes. But NHBC would not have done so without being tied closely to the sources of finance. The same will apply to home improvement.

Jamie Stevenson

The author is an economist in the construction industry

Financial market data table with columns for various indices (e.g., 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85) and rows for different categories like 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds', 'Government Bonds', and 'Equities'. It includes numerous sub-sections and specific data points for various funds and companies.



MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Float-off at Debenhams

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Oct. 3, Dealings end, Oct. 14, Closing Day, Oct. 17, Settlement Day, Oct. 24.

Debenhams, the departmental stores including famous names like Harvey Nichols, Loth shoes and Welbeck Finance, took the City by surprise yesterday by announcing plans to float off various parts of the group on the stock market.

Mr Robert Thornton, chairman of Debenhams, made his views known at a meeting of the Society of Investment Analysts. The shares greeted the news with a jump of 5p to 140p, after hitting 142p.

According to analysts attending the meeting, the rationale behind the move is to realize the group's valuable assets, more accurately, while spreading the risk against an unwanted bid approach. Since the successful bid for UDS Group by Hanson Trust, Debenhams has been strongly tipped as the next big stores group to come under the hammer.

Last year Mr Thornton took the step of splitting the group up into 18 separate divisions controlled by a holding company. These included a property company, Welbeck Finance and the catering interests. Even if Debenhams sold off small parts

of each it could prove a big money spinner. Mr Thornton was unavailable for comment last night but is known to have visited the City several times recently and maintained firmly entrenched on the sidelines still unwilling to commit himself.

Shares of Dunlop fell from grace last month after the group announced plans to sell its European tyre division for £112m to reduce borrowing. Glaxo dipped another 5p to 740p after disappointing figures on Monday. The shares have lost 5p in two days.

Shares of London Brick slipped 2p to 96p as hopes of a bid from Hanson Trust continued to fade. Last week Tarmac sold its remaining holding of 3 million shares in London Brick (2 1/2 per cent of the total) to an unnamed buyer.

RECENT ISSUES table with columns for issue name, price, and other details.

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Shares of Unigate rose 6p to 107p after news of a lunch between the company and brokers Scrimgeour Kemp Gee yesterday. Scrimgeour was unavailable for comment, but meeting seems to have confirmed the market's optimistic stance on the company.

As a result most of attention in gilts was focused on the index-linked stocks which closed up to 50p, higher amid selective support.

On the foreign exchange the pound slipped 0.1 cents to \$1.5090. Blue chips again featured ICI with a 4p rise to a new high of 570p, after 580p.

The company's excitement over its breakthrough in the fibre field with its new product Tectel has again attracted renewed US support.

At the last count US investors held about 7 per cent of the shares. But so far analysts are sticking to their original forecast of pre-tax profits of £400m for the year.

The Americans are also taking a healthy interest in Mr Roy Cole and the rest of his fellow directors at Telemetric will be more than pleased with this week's reception given to the shares of this high-tech group.

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Advertisement for 'Chips' and 'Walsh' products, including 'land nee' and 'prepare breathing'.







RACING: FORMER CHAMPION SUSPENDED FOR 12 DAYS

Carson's ban offers fresh title chance to Piggott

By Michael Seely

Willie Carson was banned from riding for 12 days by the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club in London yesterday. As the sentence is effective from today until October 23 inclusive, Carson will have only seven days in which to consolidate his hold on his fifth jockeys title before the season ends at Doncaster on November 5.

Carson arrived at Warwick by helicopter just in time to watch Lester Piggott, Carson's closest attendant in the table, ride Welsh Warrior to a comfortable victory in the Queen Bees Stakes for Henry Cecil. Piggott, however, is in an optimistic mood about his chances of claiming his 11th championship. "It should be pretty difficult," he said with a smile as he went out to ride Green Mist in the Warrington Nursery Handicap Stakes. This was Piggott's only winning ride and Carson left the course empty-handed. Carson has now ridden 152 winners, 17 more than Piggott's total of 135.

Carson's suspension for his careless riding of Shuteye at Beverley on September 21 makes this a record 42 suspensions handed out to jockeys this year. This is the former champion's third sentence this season, but previous disqualifications have been for six days and eight days for the same offence of careless riding. Carson is expected to lose several lengths in the process. Both

Duffield nears first century of career

George Duffield edged nearer the first century of his career with a 15-1 double on Jebaraba the Misty Halo at Redcar yesterday. The Yorkshire-born Newcastle-based jockey, who has partnered more than 900 winners in 16 years, now needs 10 more to reach his target in the remaining 21 days of the season.



Willie Carson, misses ride on Mayotte.

Handicap on Tom Sharp. "I must say I am blowing a bit," Miss Kelleway said "I haven't ridden for three days, but I am running every night to try to get fitter. My sister Sarah rode Donnegal Prince in his work this morning. She says that the old boy's fitter."

Sackford remains favourite at 4-1 with Ladbrokes for the Dubai Champion Stakes on the same afternoon. Reports from Purborough indicate that Guy Harwood's talented three-year-old is in magnificent shape after his victory over Adonijah in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot.

"Sackford is fine," Geoff Lawson said yesterday. "One thing that we've got going for us is that he is a bit fresher than most." Salmon Leap is second favourite at 5-1 as he attempts to improve on his last finishing fifth to All Along in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Night Eye's trainer, Frankie Dunn, who was attempting a five-time record of £175,000 provided Duffield's first colt, Jebaraba, who is also owned by the Sheikh. Jebaraba came through to beat the favourite, Mr Chromacopy, by half a length in the Captain Cook Maiden Stakes.

Shahk Ahmed Al-Maktoum dropped in on Folkestone yesterday in a huge brown helicopter, just to see his horse Nefeyl fun in the final race - and the colt did not let him down. Nefeyl looked a high-class performer as he made all the running under Joe Mercer in the Hurst Green Maiden stakes (division two) to win by three lengths from Leyla.

The Shaikh's helicopter landed on the roof of the stands shortly before the race.

Time Charterer miss US race

Time Charterer, fourth in this month's Arc de Triomphe, was the Washington International. Her trainer, Henry Candy, said yesterday: "Time Charterer is in good health after her Arc run, but she started to get her cough and therefore not to go to Washington next month for the International. There is a possibility that she will stay in training next year."

Another French filly, Eszterka, is fourth best in the local betting at 10-1. Canada's Nijinsky Street and last year's Kothman's winner, Majestys Prince, are backed at 4-1.

Bus top view of Canadian crash

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

It was the intention of the Canadian management to name the team to play England on Saturday at the interval, nearby, at the county championship - by a goal, a try, a penalty goal and a dropped goal for three penalties.

It was the third time in four matches that the Canadians have scored in the interval, nearby, at the county championship - by a goal, a try, a penalty goal and a dropped goal for three penalties.

It was a disaster game, largely because of the strong wind which blew across the ground in the direction of Forthampton, but also because the Canadians could not win possession sufficiently quickly to give their backs a chance. Seissey by contrast were able to release their full backs who put in some telling kicks to keep the touring side in their own half.

The worrying thing for the Canadians is that it was Sussex who scored the first try, and on this occasion Russell's efforts to seal the holes in the leaky back were largely unavailing. The only relief is that the interval nearby was fairly so well and he will obviously play in all five four matches.

It is unfortunate that Delaney has not been able to develop; he was considered to be a promising player but it was thought he might not play again before returning home, but he found a few gaps and may have put himself into contention for Saturday's team.

Seissey, whose only other senior club play apart from Colclough was Aveyer from London Welsh led after only three minutes when Colclough the signal of half-chipped over a short range penalty. What

RUGBY UNION

Mascmillan: robbed

Forster failed to gather Clarke's kick, and McLoughlin slipped in for a try it looked as though the Canadians might be unable to recreate such warm memories as those left by their armed forces many of whom were billeted in Sussex during the Second World War.

Characteristically, however, they clawed their way back into the game. Forster kicked two penalties before the interval, nearby, and Forster in a try and then pushed Canadian nose ahead with a third penalty. Sussex had in reorganise after Forster's, their right half; Prop went off injured and it seemed their chance had slipped.

But Mascmillan was robbed behind the scrum, Colclough established the ruck from which Sussex, going blind, had a two-man overlap. They looked to have it but Walshaw, the East Gloucestershire, battled the defence with a delicate dummy and crossed for a try well converted by Colclough who had missed with three other penalties.

Colclough rubbed it in by dropping a goal from the tapped penalty. It was the first time I had watched rugby from the top deck of a bus. Being duty as a press boy, I should like to repeat the experience, but the Canadians will not say the same of their afternoon.

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Haydock Park

Draw Advantage: 6f and over low numbers best

2.0 Double 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, 15.0, 16.0, 17.0, 18.0, 19.0, 20.0, 21.0, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, 27.0, 28.0, 29.0, 30.0, 31.0, 32.0, 33.0, 34.0, 35.0, 36.0, 37.0, 38.0, 39.0, 40.0, 41.0, 42.0, 43.0, 44.0, 45.0, 46.0, 47.0, 48.0, 49.0, 50.0, 51.0, 52.0, 53.0, 54.0, 55.0, 56.0, 57.0, 58.0, 59.0, 60.0, 61.0, 62.0, 63.0, 64.0, 65.0, 66.0, 67.0, 68.0, 69.0, 70.0, 71.0, 72.0, 73.0, 74.0, 75.0, 76.0, 77.0, 78.0, 79.0, 80.0, 81.0, 82.0, 83.0, 84.0, 85.0, 86.0, 87.0, 88.0, 89.0, 90.0, 91.0, 92.0, 93.0, 94.0, 95.0, 96.0, 97.0, 98.0, 99.0, 100.0, 101.0, 102.0, 103.0, 104.0, 105.0, 106.0, 107.0, 108.0, 109.0, 110.0, 111.0, 112.0, 113.0, 114.0, 115.0, 116.0, 117.0, 118.0, 119.0, 120.0, 121.0, 122.0, 123.0, 124.0, 125.0, 126.0, 127.0, 128.0, 129.0, 130.0, 131.0, 132.0, 133.0, 134.0, 135.0, 136.0, 137.0, 138.0, 139.0, 140.0, 141.0, 142.0, 143.0, 144.0, 145.0, 146.0, 147.0, 148.0, 149.0, 150.0, 151.0, 152.0, 153.0, 154.0, 155.0, 156.0, 157.0, 158.0, 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# Lucky break for Britain drawing Italy at home

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Britain will be at home to Italy from February 24-26 in the first round of the Davis Cup competition, which is sponsored by the NEC Corporation. This will be the fifth tie between these nations in nine years. Italy won three of the others but were beaten at Brighton in 1981. They are going through a vulnerable transitional phase and are probably the weakest of the eight seeded nations. Britain could not have had a better draw.

The record entry of 62 includes two newcomers, Senegal and Singapore. The 16 teams in what is known as the "world group" consist of eight seeds and eight other nations who reached the second round, or won play-off ties to avoid relegation, or earned promotion from the four zonal qualifying competitions.

Paul Hutchins, the British team manager, said yesterday: "This is probably the best draw we could have had. Italy are by no means weak but they are one of the few countries in the draw we have a really good chance of beating. It is good, too, that if we beat them we will have another home tie in the next round. We deserved a bit of luck. We have been drawn away in the past two years."

Britain's second round opponents would presumably be Australia, who beat them at Adelaide last March and will

oppose Sweden in this year's final, at Melbourne from December 26 to 28. Australia will have played all four of their 1983 ties at home on grass. The management committee consider that this sort of luck even itself out and that legislation to prevent it is therefore unnecessary.

Britain's prospects are enhanced by the fact that Hutchins now seems satisfied that Colin Dowdeswell, the most highly ranked player to the country, is fully committed to Britain rather than Switzerland. Dowdeswell is British by birth and parentage and now lives in London where he was born at Wimbledon.

Dowdeswell was brought up in what was then Rhodesia, played singles and doubles for Rhodesia against Switzerland in 1976, and settled in Switzerland the following year. He has a Swiss ranking and won their indoor championship in January.

He has lived in England since 1980 and has made a permanent home here. Dowdeswell reckons there is not much future for a minority group in what is now Zimbabwe and that anyone who has left has the feeling "where's my home?"

The European indoor equivalent of the Davis Cup competition is the King's Cup event, to be played in January. This will be useful preparation for the tie with Italy and Hutchins considers the King's Cup may be ideal for Dowdeswell's introduction to the British team. Like John Lloyd, Dowdeswell is just as effective in doubles as in singles, which means that Christopher Mottram (a reluctant doubles player) should now be free to give singles his undivided attention.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1. Lendl (USA) 2,274 pts; 2. M. Wilander (Swe) 2,228; 3. J. Capriati (USA) 2,080; 4. J. McEnroe (USA) 1,800; 5. V. Richey (USA) 1,680; 6. J. Aronsson (Swe) 1,620; 7. J. Hargreaves (GB) 1,320; 8. J. C. Clark (ARG) 1,120; 9. A. Panatta (ITA) 880; 10. G. Vilas (ARG) 800.

## Davis Cup draw

WORLD GROUP: (1) Australia v Yugoslavia; Great Britain v (2) Italy; West Germany v (3) Argentina; Romania v (4) USSR; (5) Czechoslovakia v Denmark; India v France; New Zealand v Paraguay; (6) Sweden v Ecuador.

EUROPEAN ZONE: (1) First round: (a) USSR vs. Czechoslovakia; (b) Poland vs. Romania; (c) Hungary vs. Yugoslavia; (d) Bulgaria vs. West Germany; (e) Spain vs. France; (f) Netherlands vs. Italy.

AMERICAN ZONE: First round: (1) Chile vs. Colombia; (2) Canada vs. Venezuela; (3) Mexico vs. Costa Rica; (4) Uruguay vs. Peru; (5) Brazil vs. Argentina; (6) USA vs. Japan.

EASTERN ZONE: First round: (1) Indonesia vs. Pakistan; (2) Myanmar vs. Thailand; (3) Singapore vs. China; (4) Korea vs. Philippines; (5) Singapore; (6) Japan vs. Malaysia.

Matches to be played from January 13 to 16. (in seats)

## RUGBY LEAGUE

# Home tie could be windfall for Invicta

By Keith Macklin

Kent Invicta, whose financial restructuring and debts were discussed at a management committee meeting yesterday, have the opportunity to earn much-needed cash in the first round tie at the John Player Trophy. The draw, made yesterday, gives Invicta a home game at Maidstone against one of the most famous sides in the first division, Hull.

Although the Saints have not had the best of seasons so far, they are noted cup fighters and rank with Wigan, Leeds and Widnes as trophy hunters. Invicta's highest home game so far was the 1-0 win which saw the opening match against Cardiff City. With luck and good weather, the St Helens cup tie should bring in well over £100,000.

Fulham are less lucky. They are drawn away from home in the Wembley cup holders, Featherstone Rovers, but can take encouragement from the fact that Rovers are having a poor season in the first division. The outstanding use of the first round is the meeting between Cardiff and Hull, which are the finalists in Saturday's Yorkshire Cup final at Leeds.

Wigan, the holders, have been given a reasonably easy opening tie in defence of the trophy. They are at home in the second division side, York who have made a moderate start to the season.

The Lancashire cup holders, Barrow, are riding the crest of a wave but they have misgivings about the trip to Halifax. Bill Caine, the Barrow secretary, said yesterday: "Our record in matches at Halifax is not good."

Blackpool Borough are another lowly side who can take advantage of a good gate with the visit of Leeds, and Hull City are at home to Rotherham Horwath.

There is a preliminary round on October 23 featuring two matches: Batley v Doncaster and Whitehaven v Widnes. Widnes are likely to ask Whitehaven to switch the game to Whitehaven. The winners will be played on the weekend of November 5 and 6.

JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL TROPHY: Preliminary round: Batley v Doncaster; Whitehaven v Widnes. To be played on October 23. First round: (1) Hull City v York; (2) Doncaster v Batley; (3) Wigan v York; (4) York v Wigan; (5) Wigan v York; (6) York v Wigan; (7) Wigan v York; (8) York v Wigan; (9) Wigan v York; (10) York v Wigan; (11) Wigan v York; (12) York v Wigan; (13) Wigan v York; (14) York v Wigan; (15) Wigan v York; (16) York v Wigan; (17) Wigan v York; (18) York v Wigan; (19) Wigan v York; (20) York v Wigan; (21) Wigan v York; (22) York v Wigan; (23) Wigan v York; (24) York v Wigan; (25) Wigan v York; (26) York v Wigan; (27) Wigan v York; (28) York v Wigan; (29) Wigan v York; (30) York v Wigan; (31) Wigan v York; (32) York v Wigan; (33) Wigan v York; (34) York v Wigan; (35) Wigan v York; (36) York v Wigan; (37) Wigan v York; (38) York v Wigan; (39) Wigan v York; (40) York v Wigan; (41) Wigan v York; (42) York v Wigan; (43) Wigan v York; (44) York v Wigan; (45) Wigan v York; (46) York v Wigan; (47) Wigan v York; (48) York v Wigan; (49) Wigan v York; (50) York v Wigan; (51) Wigan v York; (52) York v Wigan; 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Property Buyers' Guide

Country Properties

JOHN DAWOOD

SUFFOLK Wickham Market Ipswich 12 miles

AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE... 18th Century House in Parkland Setting... 8 Reception Rooms, 6 Principal Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms plus many more...

CHORLEYWOOD

Close to station (35 minutes Baker Street) Shops and Schools.

Attractive 10 year old house, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, fully fitted kitchen, utility room, main bedroom ensuite shower room, 4 further bedrooms, bathroom. Full gas central heating. Double garage. Attractive views over Chess Valley. £125,000.

Telephone CHORLEYWOOD 2939

Residential Property Abroad

No finer time for a niche in the sun

The continuing strength of the pound in Europe is still acting as an incentive for the British to purchase leisure homes in currency-weak France, Portugal and Spain. The frenetic activity following the lifting of exchange control regulations...



Of the 120 apartments now in the first phase of Jardines de Las Golondrinas, near Marbella, Spain, 80 have been sold to a predominantly British market. Las Golondrinas is being developed on the 40 acre site adjoining the five-star Don Carlos Hotel...

back to the building. With their latched balconies and stepped terraces the apartments are equally pleasing to look at from any angle. At the western end of the Costa del Sol just 20 minutes from the disputed border with Gibraltar is the long-established 4,000-acre Soto Grande estate with its two 18-hole golf courses, tennis complex, shooting, riding, two polo fields and sailing.

Because of its sheer size there is always a selection of villas available for sale at prices ranging from £75,000. Alternatively, there are beach side apartments, or town houses at adjacent Puerto Soto Grande. During the past four years seven low rise apartment blocks consisting of 350 flats and some 20 riverside town houses have been completed with approximately 80 per cent sold again to a predominantly British market.

The summer membership fee of approximately £80 for a family of four entitles owners to use both clubs.

Prices for a one-bedroom apartment start at £20,890 rising to £93,330 for a three-bedroom penthouse. The six unsold riverside houses range from £59,110 to £78,200. Further details from Fincasol and Montpellier International.

The French architect, Francois Spoerry, the man responsible for creating Port Grimaud, has completed plans for a new waterside village at the Anchorage being built on part of Majorca's 850-acre Benicassim estate. Land values on Majorca are substantially lower than on the Costa del Sol, and this is reflected in the prices of the front line apartments currently under construction which are from £36,000 for a one-bedroom flat to around £100,000 for three bedrooms. Further details: Mootpeller International.

Development is still raging along the Costa del Sol but at least the planning authorities have taken on the responsibility of allowing only low rise buildings supposed to be in keeping with the area. One of the best examples is Jardines de Las Golondrinas of which one-third have been completed to date. The design is such that there is in effect no front or

Country Properties

Humberts

Somerset From 6 miles Bath 10 miles. 46 acres. A Georgian country house with good farm buildings... 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms...

Sussex Lanes 8 miles, Haywards Heath 10 miles. A very fine early Victorian manor house and small estate set in an outstanding rural location... Reception hall, 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB. Tel: 01-242 3121. Telex 27444

LEWES

At foot of Norman Keep. High Street house with 15th century timber frame, 18th century facade. Ground floor shop with planning permission for incorporation into house if wanted. 4 bed, 2 reception, refined and modernized. £85,000 for quick sale. Also vacant large site in rear if wanted. Tel: 0232 3936 or 07916 0288

Flatt & Mead

CHICHESTER, NR WESTHAMPTON, SUSSEX. In picturesque rural location and with commanding views from a detached cottage with 3 acres in paddock and garden. The cottage is a detached, c. 18th century, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms...

BRIGHTON STATION. Unique character 3 bed, 2 bath house, set in 2.5 acres of landscaped garden. Property built 1979 with 'WELLHEALTH' OF HEATED SWIMMING POOL. Must be seen. £199,000. Well illustrated. Tel: 01273-563487

THE OLD BAKEHOUSE. BOSTHAMPTON, SUSSEX. Centre of Byfield Village. Fully and sympathetically restored 18th century stone house with integral full, full gas. Original, original kitchen, courtyard to front and rear. 30ft deep river, stone fish pond. Central hallway with cloakroom. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

DEVON DORSET BORDER. 15 miles Lyme Regis. Charming detached cottage, recently refurbished. Delightful location. 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BOATING & FISHING. Convenient for Stamford Cottage and Peabrook Farm. Reception hall, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

DEVON DORSET BORDER. 15 miles Lyme Regis. Charming detached cottage, recently refurbished. Delightful location. 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

WEST DORSET. Magnificent 14 mile Lyme Regis. Reception hall, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BOXMOOR. New house, highly imaginative scheme of a 4 bed, 100 sq ft family house in an extremely high standard area. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BRIGHTON TOWNHOUSE. Central area, near sea, 4 bedrooms, immaculate condition throughout. 30ft lounge, 30ft kitchen with built-in units and 20ft service area, wall to wall, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor...

MADEVILLETT. Terraced house all new furniture, fully fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

DEVON. Picturesque old world country cottage, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

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The escudo was last devalued - by 12 per cent - in June this year; the peseta is being weakened by rumours of a further devaluation, while the French franc at 11.8 to the pound has caused property speculation on some holiday complexes in the south to come into line with similar developments in Marbella.

The 350-acre Val d'Azur estate being developed in the hills between Valbonne and Biot, some 12 kilometres inland from Antibes, typifies the new trend in the south of France to attract the UK buyer, offering communal swimming pools, tennis courts and other amenities. It is possible to buy a one-bedroom galleried studio villa here from £32,000.

Those in phase one are sold out but the studios in the second phase will be ready for occupation next summer. The two-bedroom villas currently available range in price from £60,000 to about £98,000 - the enormous price differential reflecting size of villa, position and internal design. The three-four bedroom properties in the first phase are like the studios, all sold.

Those being built in phase two are being marketed from £94,000 to £125,000. Building is limited to designated areas and planning permission was only obtained on the strength of more than half the estate remaining as wooded parkland.

Adjacent to the tiny harbour of Miramar, 12 kilometres from Cannes, is the smallest development of Les Mas de la Mer which has

usual trappings of communal pool, management and rental service. The villas comprising phase one are all sold, as is 55 per cent of the apartments planned for the second phase, due for completion until June 1984.

These £30,000 one-bedroom apartments are ideal for linking and a number of purchasers are buying two adjacent for an ultimate two-three bedroom, two-bathroom duplex costing £60,000. Further details from Montpellier International, Loodoo SW7 (Tel 01-589 3400).

After a shaky few years the leisure property market is again showing signs of activity along the Algarve. The Comben Group responsible for developing the established Vila Senhora da Rocha estate are now embarking on a new leisure complex set in 50 acres of coastal gardens some 60 kilometres from Faro airport. Rocha Bay has been designed as four distinct pueblos and construction is well under way at both Ocean and Lighthouse villages. The swimming pools and bars are completed in Lighthouse village and around

them are clustered low rise apartment and town houses which are still under construction. The price of a two-bedroom apartment is some £25,500 basic, or £32,300 for a fully furnished home with all fees and essential property taxes paid. The two- and three-bedroom town houses, all of which have a concrete roof terrace, range in price from £37,300 and £42,100 to £42,800 and £48,800, fully furnished and taxes paid.

The well finished three-bedroom show house stands on a quarter-acre plot in the smart Ocean village and is priced at £82,000 basic plus £7,000 for a private pool. Further details Comben Group, 1 Portland Square, Bristol (Tel: 0272 425001).

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Diana Wildman

SMITHS GORE

THE LAKE DISTRICT. ASKHAM, near FLEETHURTH THE FORMER ASKHAM RECTORY. A fine 17th century residence standing in its own grounds of about 10 acres, overlooking the River Louth. 3 reception rooms, 5 main bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, central heating, 2 cars, 200 sq ft garden.

CONVENIENT FOR THE LAKE DISTRICT. Superb conversion of an 18th century standing within its own grounds bordered by the mill stream. Accommodation includes 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

Dingley Hall. 18th century house, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

ASHFORD KENT. Superb village with good views. Detached 3 bed, 2 bath house with 2 acres of garden. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

ASHFORD KENT. Lovely rural cottage. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

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PETERSFIELD

A stone built period cottage (re-interiorated and modernized). With sitting room, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

Brighton. Unique character 3 bed, 2 bath house, set in 2.5 acres of landscaped garden. Property built 1979 with 'WELLHEALTH' OF HEATED SWIMMING POOL. Must be seen. £199,000. Well illustrated. Tel: 01273-563487

SEVENOAKS. Superb situation adjacent common land and Knote Park. Family house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

LYME REGIS. Magnificent, beautiful, elevated position, superb views. Property comprising large house, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

SHAFTESBURY. Substantial Stone Barn. Conversion to 4 bed residence. 23 acres. £240,000. Tel: 0258 53967 (weekdays)

CHARNEY BASSETT. Fascinating stone built 17th house with exposed beams throughout. Large 17th century house with 20 acres of garden. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BRISTOL. 3 bed house on Down. 2 bath, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

KENT/SUSSEX BDRS. 3 miles Tunbridge Wells. Period house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

LOVELY HOME WITH SPOTLIGHTED INCOME. 100 sq ft, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

WALKLEY HILL, STROUD. Listed Georgian stone and terraced house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BETWEEN LEWIS & EASTBOURNE. Spacious detached Chapel. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

WEST SUFFOLK. Close to station. Fully modernized country house with 20 acres of garden. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

SCOTLAND. INVERARY, ARGVILL. 9 acres stone with 18th century house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

REALISTICALLY PRICED PERIOD PROPERTY. In well established village. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

OVERLOOKING THE WYE & HAVEN. 1800/1800 stone built country house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

LILLIPUT POOLE/DORSET

Lox, thatched, beautiful, quiet village. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

SEVENOAKS. Superb situation adjacent common land and Knote Park. Family house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

COOKHAM VILLAGE BERKS. Attractive, architect-designed (1937) detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BUCKS/OXON BORDERS. The Millhouse, Cottingham (Oxon). 20 miles, 20 acres, 400 sq ft, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

ISLE OF WIGHT CHALE. Attractive island house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

THE ROWANS. LOCHGAR, ARGVILL. Detached house with 20 acres of garden. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

NR STROUD. Rural site, 5 bed, Georgian Cotswold stone house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

EASTBOURNE, Meads. 20 acres, 200 sq ft, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

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CAVERSHAM/READING AREA

Charming period house in quiet cul-de-sac, 4 beds, 2 baths, large garden. A superb property in Caversham/Reading area. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

Cornwall. 3 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

SOUTH DEVON VILLAGE. Spacious detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

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SUFFOLK

3 miles Woodbridge. 18th century, architect-designed, detached house, 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

South of Norwich. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

STURM/WORKSHOP & HOUSE. In West Wales seaside village available for purchase. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

ESSEX, CHIGWELL. Colonial style detached residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

OVERLOOKING EPSON DOWNS AND GOLF COURSE. Charming between-war farmhouse, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

WINCHESTER SLEEPERS HILL. Superb detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

STORRINGTON W. SUSSEX. 24,500. Spacious detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

HERTS. Luxury detached bungalow, 3 beds, 2 baths, 5 acre planted paddock at rear, 3 miles M1 only £87,000. For quick sale. 0522-840283

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Spacious well main. Exquisite semi det in sought after pos. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

IWERNE MINSTER DORSET. Immaculate detached period residence, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

BEACONSFIELD (SEER GREEN). Traditionally built detached stone house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

MASTLEY, KENT. Det. cottage-style house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

South of Norwich

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BATH (3 miles City Centre)

Large converted Barn, 4 also beds, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and utility/conserve. Extensive outbuildings, part with planning permission for conversion to 2 bed room. Exceptional country views. Offers around £180,000. Tel: 0225 804487.

ESSEX, CHIGWELL. Colonial style detached residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

OVERLOOKING EPSON DOWNS AND GOLF COURSE. Charming between-war farmhouse, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

WINCHESTER SLEEPERS HILL. Superb detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

STORRINGTON W. SUSSEX. 24,500. Spacious detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,



BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM... THE TIMES... WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12 1983

DEATHS... BALDWIN - Suddenly, peacefully... SCOTT - On October 10th, peacefully...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... LAST MINUTE HOLIDAY BARGAINS... GREEK ISLANDS SPECIAL OFFERS

PERSONAL COLUMNS... HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... GREEK ISLANDS SPECIAL OFFERS

SUNMED HOLIDAYS... 455 Fulham Road, London SW10... Tel. 01-351 2366

RENTALS... HAMSTEAD N.W.3... HAMSTEAD GDN. SUBURB N.2

RENTALS... WANTED... FURNISHED/UNFURNISHED... TO LET IN W8

Super Secretaries... UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON... SENIOR SECRETARIES

BIRTHS... CATOR - On October 10, to Sara... FACILIAEVA - On October 11th...

DEATHS... GIBBONS - On October 6, 1983... LESLIE - On October 10, at Owen...

PILGRIM-AIR... AUTUMN/WINTER CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR FLIGHT AVAILABILITY

WINTER SPORTS... SKI + FLY + SKI... ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND

RENTALS... BRONDESBURY PARK, N.W.6... JAPAN SERVICES

RENTALS... ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND... KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

RENTALS... NATHAN WILSON & CO... WESTMORELAND TERRACE

RECEPTIONIST... An efficient and well spoken Receptionist... RECEPTIONIST

DEATHS... BARNINGTON - On 3rd October... BOWEN - On October 7, 1983...

FUNERALS... HARMAN - Florence Theresa... MEMORIAL SERVICES

WINTER SPORTS... AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE... TRAILFINDS

RENTALS... MARKSON PIANOS... MARKSON PIANOS

RENTALS... ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND... WESTMORELAND TERRACE

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RECEPTIONIST... An efficient and well spoken Receptionist... RECEPTIONIST

THE GLORIOUS 12th OF OCTOBER PROCLAIMS... Official opening of the Pie and Mash season...

Bentley's Jewellery... Gascoigne-Pees... HAMPSTEAD... CENTRAL SCOTLAND HOLIDAY CHALETs... Gascoigne-Pees... HAMPSTEAD... CENTRAL SCOTLAND HOLIDAY CHALETs... Gascoigne-Pees... HAMPSTEAD... CENTRAL SCOTLAND HOLIDAY CHALETs



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Coffee AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Flix at 6.30, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; Mike Smith's pop news between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.22; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and cooking tips between 8.45 and 9.00. 9.00 Gharbar. Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 9.25 Interval. 9.30 Conservative Party Conference 1983. The second day's proceedings presented by Sir Robin Day and David Dimbleby (also on this channel, 9.30 and 2.30 on BBC2 at 3.50). 10.30 Play School (9.10-10.30 Conservative Party Conference 1983. Further coverage from Blackpool. News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judith Lines. The weather details come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Dr Claire Weekes concludes her series on the causes of and cures for nervous illness. Alan Parker and Adrian Lyne talk about their new production of Affie at the Liverpool Playhouse; and music is provided by Elaine Delmar. 1.45 Hockey-Country with Chris Foster and Don Spencer. 2.00 Hockey-down. 2.30 Conservative Party Conference 1983. Live coverage of the afternoon session (continues on BBC2 at 2.30). 3.55 Play School. For the under fives. 4.30 Caroline's Mighty Mouse in When Moushead Was in Flower (1). 4.25 Jackanory. Ronald Pickup with three new stories. The Song of Bernardine. The story of a young girl who is sent to a boarding school. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Graham School. Scarborough. In a test of cinematic recall. 5.05 John Cleese's Newsnight 5.10 Sesame. Episode two of the comedy about life in a seaside private hotel. 5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 5.55 Association Football. Live coverage of the game in Budapest between England and Hungary. The commentator is John Motson. 6.45 Approximately half time in the football match. Regional news magazines. 6.55 Association Football. The second half of the game between England and Hungary. 7.55 Harty. His guests tonight are Vincent Price, a film actor, and the endorser Boy George. The programme also includes the first of the Woman's Beat/Wondernews Competition. 8.25 'Allo 'Allo. A comedy, planned as the pilot for a series next year, about a café owner in occupied France who finds himself at the centre of an elaborate Resistance plan to aid the escape of British airmen (1). 9.00 News with John Humphrys. 9.25 Bob Hope Royal Gala. Entertainer Bob Hope's variety show in the presence of HRH Princess Alexandra. Among those appearing are Eric Sykes and Roy Budd. 10.43 News headlines. 10.45 Film: Cleopatra Jones (1973) starring Tamara Dobson as a black special agent dedicated to the crushing of a drugs ring. Directed by Jack Starrett. 12.10 Weather.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 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